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ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Farmers Protest Regimenting

Hitler Will Tell the Reichstag

New York City Recites Gains

Britain Wants More Locarnos

Gandhi Expiates Others' Deed

England Is Set for Cup Race

MADISON, Wis., hears the first great protest from farmers themselves against the Recovery Administration's regimentation of the farmer. The American Institute of Coöperation furnishes the protest a mouthpiece. Dr. Glenn Frank declares the recovery leadership, in dealing with agriculture, has short-circuited the farm organization painfully achieved over decades. He says farmers must choose between sweeping regimentation from Washington or sweeping reorganization of the total agricultural forces of the nation. Speakers accuse the AAA of indifference to coöperative marketing, delay, lack of frankness in explaining, handing down of edicts framed by theorists—The farmer is long-suffering, but a telling talker when he starts.

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¶ Germany's Reichstag is convoked for July 13 by Chancellor Hitler, who will address it on the "second revolution." This will be an answer to critical world opinion. Roman Catholic bishops are reported as asking that the Chancellor disavow the "neo-heathenish movement" and reassert the basis of the new state as "positive Christianity." Gaunt lack adds to confusion of the internal situation. Potatoes, chief staple of the German people, run short and import quotas are increased and tariffs lowered to get more—'Tis a troubled nation that has disorder in its politics and its pantry at the same time.

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¶ New York City hears Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia tell the nation over the radio that non-partisan, non-political government is winning. He recites as chief fruits of his six months since ousting of Tammany Hall the rehabilitation of municipal finances so that the city is now a favored borrower at low rates, the wiping out of many flagrant grafts, and initiation of the widest social program ever undertaken by a great city. Meanwhile Tammany reforms its shattered lines. The pirates are out but active—Only continuous vigilance can save the nation's metropolis.

* * *

¶ Britain takes the stand that pooled security treaties, uniting friends and enemies, are more effective than military alliances. In the London discussions with French Foreign Minister Louis Barthou, Sir John Simon, British Foreign Minister, maintains that pacts like that of Locarno made two years ago alone have the effectiveness now required in international understandings. That treaty guarantees the Franco-Belgian-German frontier—Britain would safeguard other frontiers in the same way.

* * *

¶ Japan's new Cabinet, with outstanding members of the old one retained, prepares to take office. Premier Admiral Keisuki Okada succeeds Premier Makoto Saito as the outcome of an extraordinary compromise. Militant elements demanded a Premier who would back aggressively Japan's claim to full naval and other equality as a modern nation. Conservative internationalists, fearing the cost of such a navy, pulled back. Both sides agreed on Admiral Okada as arbiter. If he succeeds he will prove one important point at least—Japanese equality in statesmanship.

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¶ Berlin gets notice from the World Bank that if it pays British bondholders in the next few days it must pay American, French and other bondholders also. Britain, which recently secured the agreement to pay to ward off reprisals, holds 12 per cent of the German external debt. The United States holds 32 per cent, Holland 20 per cent, Switzerland 15 per cent. The United States holds 40 per cent of the long term debt. Britain is smallest among the creditors—But it proves what determination and energy can do in collecting.

* * *

¶ India hears Mahatma Gandhi announce a one week's fast from August 7 to expiate injuries inflicted by his followers on Pundit Lal Nath. This orthodox Hindu leader who was hurt in a clash at Ajmer stoutly opposes Gandhi's campaign against untouchability. The Mahatma has met with much criticism on his tour intended to influence the legislative elections. But force and malice are not weapons in his armory. So he will fast to atone for physical injury to a foe. This is the surest way to chasten his Indian followers—But the world pities gaunt Mr. Gandhi.

* * *

¶ England feels hopeful as T. O. M. Sopwith's yacht Endeavour, challenger for the America's Cup, prepares at Gosport yards for its trip to American waters. The racer, well tested, is being jury-rigged to cross the Atlantic under her own canvas, convoyed by a steam yacht. The first race against the American defender, not yet selected, will be on Sept. 15, followed by daily races until one boat wins four and the cup. Two nations do the racing, but many nations look on and cheer—The world babbles of battleships, but tilting yachts are the craft it loves.

British Demand New 'Locarnos' With Ex-Foes

Barthou Returns to Paris Impressed With Idea of 'Pooled Security'

Three Groups Possible

Diplomats Consult Davis for Washington's Attitude in Case of Trouble

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 10—Disarmament unexpectedly took the center of the stage today when M. Louis Barthou resumed discussions with British statesmen.

Not only did M. Barthou have a long talk with Sir John Simon and an intimate lunch with Mr. Stanley Baldwin, but he also saw Mr. Arthur Henderson and spent three-quarters of an hour with Mr. Norman H. Davis. The reason for visiting the latter is understood to be his desire to keep the American Ambassador-at-Large informed of anything that makes for appeasement in Europe and which consequently helps on the question of disarmament.

Late this afternoon, Mr. Henderson also called on Mr. Davis, and all these comings and goings have revived hopes that some change for the better in the disarmament situation may occur in the near future.

It is noted in this connection that France has taken a conciliatory line toward the Hess overture in his Koenigsberg speech. Herr Hitler's statement Friday, therefore, is awaited with special interest.

Method Prepared

Meanwhile it is understood the British have drawn M. Barthou's attention to the possibility of using Part One of the British draft of the disarmament convention which deals with methods of consultation by signatories in event of a breach of the convention, as a means of joining the parties to the various regional pacts into a world-wide collective system.

The British Government is known to set a great deal of store on such a provision for mutual consultation which would not involve additional obligations for any State to interfere in disputes wherewith they considered they had no concern.

M. Barthou left here this afternoon for Paris.

Meanwhile, the British conviction that real "Locarnos," uniting former enemies in a system of pooled security, are worth more than their pre-war counterfeits and military alliances is stated to have made a deep impression on M. Barthou as a result of the first day's talk with Sir John Simon and other British statesmen yesterday.

British insistence on this fundamental factor is understood to have been the dominant fact thus far in the Anglo-French conversations.

1923 Recalled

Observers here recall there was a similar struggle between the two countries in 1923 when the League of Nations attempted to solve security by means of its treaty of mutual assistance. This treaty was rejected by the British Government on the

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Argentina Celebrates Return of Freedom On Independence Day

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., July 10 (By U. P.)—Liberty of speech and constitutional rights were restored to 12,000,000 Argentines yesterday as they celebrated the 118th anniversary of independence. On this cold gray holiday, the state of siege which has been in effect for almost seven months was lifted.

Tension following the suppressed Radical revolt at Santa Fe on Dec. 29 was considered eased to the point where the state of siege could be safely ended. The last batch of political prisoners was freed, and the publishing ban on several newspapers and periodicals lifted. All told, 10 papers were closed and 700 persons imprisoned or exiled.

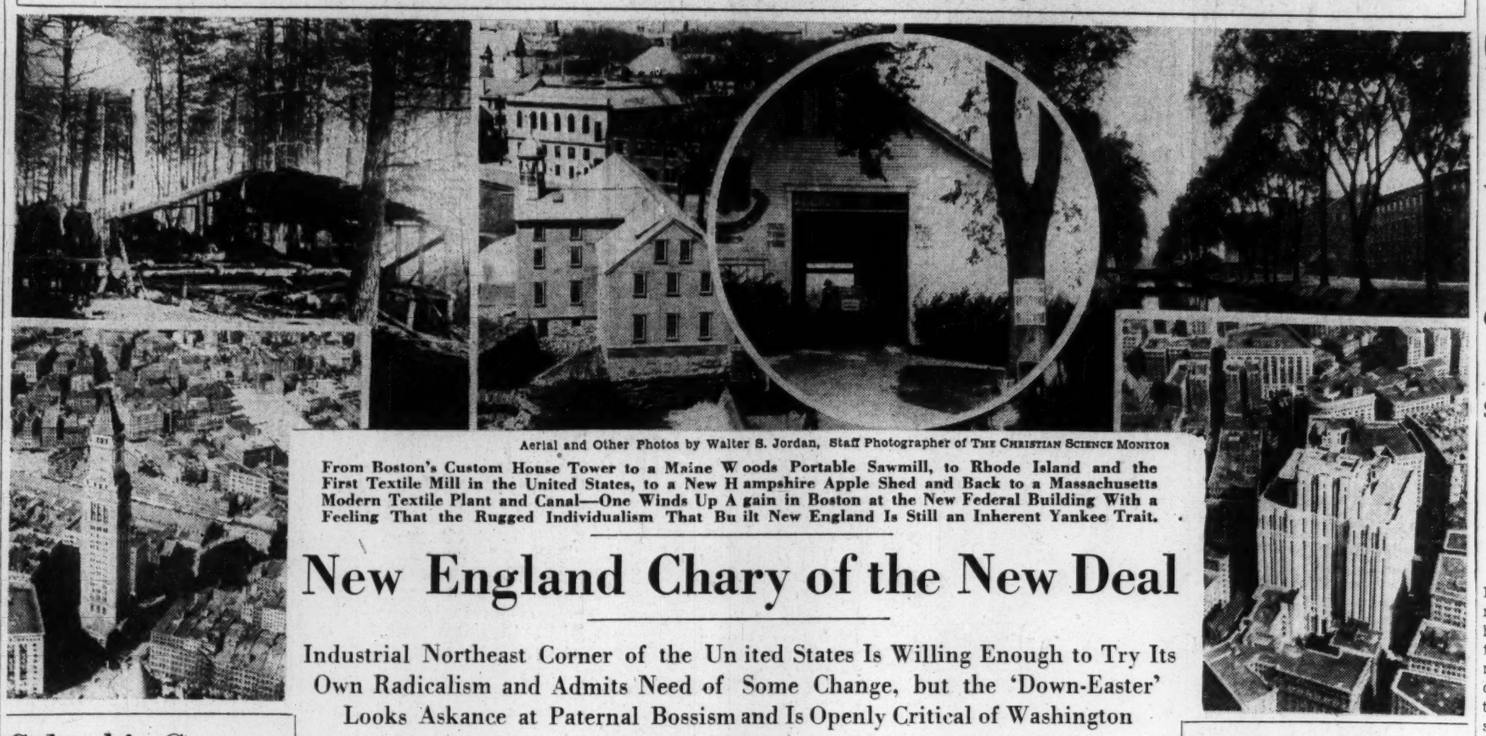
Ten thousand picked soldiers marched past President Justo, while squadrons of planes zoomed overhead. This display of modern efficient fighting forces replaced the customary flower-throwing by senoritas from the balconies of the Avenida Mayo. Other parades occurred at all military cantonments of the nation. School children took the oath of fealty in the Plaza Once, and at the government house a brilliant diplomatic reception was held. In the evening, Lily Pons and Tita Schipa gave "The Barber of Seville" before a packed Colon Opera Theater.

The return to normal conditions took place after Congress extended the state of siege from June 15, on the President's plea that there were still "hot-headed revolutionists" at large. Observers now believe the situation greatly improved. It is known that the Radical Party rank and file is increasingly pressing to return to the polls, ceasing the "total abstention" policy which led to the abortive uprising.

Party Leader to Seek Office

CHARLESTON, W. Va., July 10 (AP)—Mr. Clem L. Shaver, who rose from political obscurity a few years ago to win fame as a national Democratic leader directing the election campaigns of others, will himself seek office this year as a candidate for the United States Senate from his native West Virginia.

Yankees Don't Say Much, but They Whittle Steadily Away at Government Control



Aerial and Other Photos by Walter S. Jordan, Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

From Boston's Custom House Tower to a Maine Woods Portable Sawmill, to Rhode Island and the First Textile Mill in the United States, to a New Hampshire Apple Shed and Back to a Massachusetts Modern Textile Plant and Canal—One Winds Up Again in Boston at the New Federal Building With a Feeling That the Rugged Individualism That Built New England Is Still an Inherent Yankee Trait.

New England Chary of the New Deal

Industrial Northeast Corner of the United States Is Willing Enough to Try Its Own Radicalism and Admits Need of Some Change, but the 'Down-Easter' Looks Askance at Paternal Bossism and Is Openly Critical of Washington

'The People' Analyze the NRA

By Erwin D. Canham

Chief of the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

New England is just the right place to start a national survey of the New Deal's effect on the nation.

Here one finds conservative opposition to experiment which is acute and intelligent. Here are found, too, the universities, the lawyers, the study groups, which have trained and equipped many, if not most, of the experimenters themselves.

New England has been nursery for the New Deal. It is President Roosevelt's intellectual home.

It is the native soil of liberalism as well as conservatism. Phillips Brooks, perhaps, was a Bolshevik in his time.

And, ever since, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts has been the training field for social experiment.

Yet today, on the whole, the Commonwealth stands back, more than a little appalled by the speed with which its own experiments have been outmoded by Washington.

Criticism of things as they are run from Washington, which seems, in my observation, to be the dominant note in New England—although the Literary Digest and other polls show all but Vermont in the "yes" column—springs from an interesting list of related factors:

1. New England industrialists, business men, financiers, are mostly Republicans, in thought and deed.
2. They naturally oppose change in theory when in practice they may be vigorous and advanced experimenters.
3. They believe governmental interference to be fundamentally fallacious.
4. They are rock-ribbed financiers, and shrink from unbalanced budgets, even when concealed under the guise of "ordinary" and "emergency" categories.
5. They have a deep-seated feeling that other sections of the country are getting the plums of recovery, while New England is paying the bills.
6. They are particularly noticing the midsummer slump, which in textiles is extremely heavy.
7. New England is a region of investing wealth.

These statements spread out from industrialists to a considerable group of citizens. State Street, Boston's money mart, is like other local stock exchanges in distrusting and not comprehending federal regulation, even more than Wall Street does.

But your labor leader, your workingman, still thrills at the slogan of "Roosevelt!"

From the banker in the Boston that still holds investments in most parts of the country, that has a natural and poignant interest in the sanctity of unearned increment, that is conservative in theory to the core, to the New England farmer, sentiment toward the

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Talkin' It Over

THE Christian Science Monitor's Washington Bureau has extensively reported what the Roosevelt Administration is doing, planning, disputing or achieving. Now, the chief of the bureau is touring the country to study, out in the field, the reactions to and effects of the Government's vast and venturesome program.

Colombia Greets Roosevelt on Way To Pacific Coast

Two Presidents Meet at Cartagena—Canal Trip Is Next

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CARTAGENA, Colombia, July 10—Landing here today, President Roosevelt became the only United States Chief Executive in office to have visited a South American city. His call upon President Olaya will emphasize Washington's desire to bring about closer and more workable inter-American relationships.

Now that President Roosevelt has landed in Colombia, it seems strange to remember that when President McKinley visited the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo the International Bridge was carefully measured and taped off so that his carriage should not so much as scrape a wheel on the Canadian side of the Niagara River.

Truly we are learning much about neighborliness these days and that it is safe to cut red tape and dare to be a neighbor.

Comes at Auspicious Time

The President's visit comes at a propitious moment when Colombians, no longer troubled by the thoughts of war with Peru, wholeheartedly turned out to welcome their distinguished guest. And it is likewise opportune because Colombia is the first of the Latin-American nations to have entered into a new commercial treaty with the United States.

Colombia stands at the gateway between North and South America and, as the point often has been made, is a proud, independent Republic high in the South American councils, and, unlike Panama, never has been considered nestling under Washington's wing. Coincidentally, it was a former Roosevelt who made Panama's secession from Colombia possible, and thereby stirred up feeling against the United States.

Cartagena is one of the oldest cities of the southern countries and supports a population of more than 86,000 persons. It lies behind the entrance of a landlocked harbor which sweeps close beneath an old wall that once defended the Cartagenans from pirates, off the Caribbean Sea.

Discovered by Columbus

The Republic of Colombia was discovered by Christopher Columbus during 1502, but the Spanish explorer made no attempt to colonize it. This task remained for Alonzo de Ojeda, who, in 1508, was granted large tracts of land by the Spanish Crown. Ojeda established his fol-

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Things Present

With an estimated 16,000,000 names on the relief rolls in America, the question is raised, "Is any relief from relief possible?" The problem is searchingly discussed on the Editorial Page.

Anyone who is planning a tennis court will find encouragement aplenty, and some helpful hints, on the Home Building and Gardening Page.

The Progress in Education Page is given over largely today to an illustrated article which explains what can be done in "an apartment house school."

Before translating any Chinese ideographs, the reader is invited to study a short article on the Home Forum Page.

And Things to Come

Tomorrow's Weekly Magazine Section leads off with a timely comparison of the Corporate State in Italy and the New Deal in America. Their advantages are discussed by Luigi Villari. Then comes a Marjorie Shuler interview with Ann Harding. Another article of especial interest to women is "When West Meets East on the Field of Fashion."

Wednesday's regular features include the Women's Activities Page, more Facts About the Bible, and another adventure with Boston Common's most noted inhabitant.

Rule by Industry Forecast for U. S. From New Deal

Lerner Pictures Downfall of Government at Wellesley

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., July 10—Industry securely in the saddle, the Government unhorsed and Labor reyoked to the plow are all envisaged as the inevitable result of the New Deal by Dr. Max Lerner, head of the faculty at the Second Summer Institute of Social Progress under way here today.

Dr. Lerner, who is also a professor of politics at Sarah Lawrence College, foresees a unique brand of economic Fascism, devoid of its usual accompaniment of political despotism, springing ultimately from the Administration's policies.

He does not believe President Roosevelt intended to hoist industry into the saddle but that efforts of the Administration to harmonize interests of different groups will shortly prove so difficult that the Government will gradually abdicate in favor of industry.

He also was persuaded that American industrial leaders, represented by such men as Mr. Gerard Swope and Mr. Owen D. Young, are of sufficient intelligence to sustain the reign of industry inevitably. In all the present tendencies to soften the grip of the NRA, to stress industrial self-government, to retreat from radical leadership, Dr. Lerner discerns a drift toward economic Fascism in the United States.

Flying in the face of prevailing beliefs, the educator denies that Labor has been the "white-haired boy" of the New Deal. Instead he sees Labor's supposed benefits as the "Great Delusion." He believes that the grants made to Labor—the right to strike, to bargain collectively, to enjoy a fair minimum wage—have merely forced a showdown. There is no doubt in Dr. Lerner's mind that the clash made inevitable by these grants will result in a triumph for industry and the further oppression of Labor.

So-called radical views had their inning at the institute yesterday, with the evening lecture given by Mr. A. J. Muste, member of the American Workers' Party and former

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Shoe Buyers Pour Into Boston

Quincy Leads Police Radioing

Repeal Noises Annoy Brookline

New England Puts On Footwear Fair Despite Ban by Code Authority—One Hour too Long for Liquor—Dummy Guardian Stolen

The Boston Day

Sleek ocean liners today helped feed a stream of more than 3000 wholesale shoe buyers pouring into Boston for the annual Boston Shoe Fair. They came from the four corners of the country. Some came from across the Atlantic.

Preceding them manufacturers had opened showrooms in the Hotels Statler and Copley-Plaza. There were three times the usual number of these exhibitors. They took over the first six floors of the Statler, the first four floors of the Copley.

Thus the New England Shoe and Leather Association answers the challenge laid down by the NRA this spring when it decreed that only one shoe fair, that held in New York by the National Boot and Shoe Manufacturers, would be recognized. Exhibitors would not be allowed to pay entrance fees to any other show, federal code authorities declared.

The New England industry felt hurt, declared it would hold its own fair anyway, even if it had to pay for it out of association funds. That's what it is doing. The association is abiding strictly by the code ruling and no entrance fees are charged. And, although it may not be able to do it another year, it's going to make the most of it this year.

Unprecedented interest is already evidenced, officials note. More exhibitors and more buyers, they point out, indicate an added interest in the New England market, and probably a note of better business generally for the nation, for doesn't everybody wear shoes?

At any rate, the response for the three-day fair is said to confirm criticism of Washington's attitude. The center of the shoe industry holds its own.

City Affairs

Peaceful Anti-Nazis

Boston was interested in many things last night. But apparently not in anti-Nazi meetings. Even the unscheduled but usually effective publicity attending attempts to obtain a permit failed to attract more than 200 listeners.

Saturday Acting Mayor Dowd refused to grant a permit. Convinced that the mission was peaceful, however, Mr. Dowd agreed to authorize the show. Police weren't convinced of its peacefulness, however, until they counted heads in front of the stand last night and waited in vain for a "Karlsruhe" demonstration.

Five alleged Communists harangued the miniature crowd, which adopted resolutions condemning Hitler and demanding the release of Ernst Thaelman, imprisoned labor leader, in Germany.

* * *

Turning Night Into Day

Many Boston patrolmen who have pounded pavements during the "wee sma' hours" for years, slept under a bright sun, began to wonder today how it would seem to sleep in the dark. In two weeks the department is to inaugurate a four-platoon system. In laymen's language this means that three groups will rotate in regular shifts of one month day duty, one month duty first half of the night, a third month on the last half of the night. A special unit comprised of traffic men and those guarding school crossings will make up the fourth platoon.

Many protests, some resignations are expected upon application of the new order.

Prices

That Big Penny

Pennies singly lose their insignificance only when put in the baby's bank. In numbers through they sometimes gain respect.

The local price of bread today went up one cent a loaf, as the billion-dollar baking industry began operation under the NRA code. A one-cent boost isn't much, but it's almost 10 per cent in this case. And then, too, when one figures the 2,000,000 or so persons in greater Boston, who must eat around 400,000

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Americans Lead Nationals, 8 to 4 Before 52,000

Hubbel Fans Ruth, Gehrig and Foxx in Order in First

POLO GROUNDS, New York, July 10 (AP)—After being held scoreless for the first three innings by Carl Hubbell, the Americans pounded Lon Warneke and Van Mungo, scoring two runs in the fourth and six in a wild fifth-inning rally to take an 8-to-4 lead over the Nationals today in the all-star baseball battle before a crowd of 52,000 spectators.

Earl Averill's triple and double were big factors in the American's double-barreled rally, which knocked Warneke out of the box in the fifth.

First Inning

Americans—Gehringer fouled the first pitch and then smashed a drive past Frisch and ran to second base when Berger fumbled the ball. Manush was passed. The Nationals went into their first huddle around Hubbell as Ruth came to bat. Ruth struck out on a low-breaking curve without lifting his bat from his shoulder.

The count went to two and three on Gehrig, who swung and missed the third strike. The runners were in motion and Gehringer beat Hartnett's throw to Traynor at third base on a close play. Manush advanced to second. Foxx also struck out, getting only one foul ball and missing the third strike, a "screw ball" by a half-foot as the crowd roared its acclaim of the mighty Hubbell's sensational feat of retiring the three foremost American sluggers in succession. No runs, one hit, one error, two left.

Nationals—Frisch smashed the second pitched ball high into the upper right-field stands for a home run. Traynor was thrown out on a hard-hit grounder. Gehringer to Gehrig. Medwick fanned, swinging lustily at one of Gomez's fast balls. Cuyler bounced out, Cronin to Gehrig. One run, one hit, no errors, none left.

Second Inning

Americans—Al Simmons, former American League batting king, was Hubbell's fourth strike-out victim. The White Sox star missed the last one by so wide a margin that even he had to laugh as he walked back to the bench. Cronin also took three hearty swings, missing each time by ridiculous margins, as Hubbell mixed his screw ball with a fast curve. Dickey finally broke the spell, with the count two and two, by banging a curve over Jackson's head for a single. Gomez also fanned, making Hubbell's sixth strike-out victim in two innings. No runs, one hit, no errors, one left.

Nationals—Berger was a strike-out victim as he missed two swings at Gomez's fast balls, after having fouled over the grand stand. Terry received an ovation as he stepped to the plate but his best was a high fly that Simmons came in to catch behind second base. Jackson swung and missed the third strike, a low fast ball. No runs, no hits, no errors, none left.

Third Inning

Americans—Cuyler raced into deep right, near the bullpen, to make a beautiful catch of Gehringer's drive. Manush rolled out, Frisch to Terry. The crowd gave Ruth another noisy reception. He took a called strike, fouled one into the dirt, but finally walked as Hubbell took no chances and pitched everything inside to the Yankee veteran. Gehrig lined out to Cuyler. No runs, no hits, no errors, one left. Hubbell raced to the clubhouse after finishing his three-inning stunt with an allowance of only two singles, two bases on balls and fanning six. The Giants' southpaw was given a wild ovation.

Nationals—Hartnett was thrown out, Cronin to Gehrig. Herman, Cubs' infielder, batted for Hubbell and popped the first pitch to Cronin, who made a nice running catch in short left. Frisch walked as Gomez, with the count two-and-two, took no chances with the Cardinal manager. On the hit and run play, Traynor bounced a single over second base. Frisch raced to third. Joe Medwick took a toe-hold and walloped a curve into the upper leftfield stands, scoring Frisch and Traynor ahead of him and giving the Nationals a four-run lead off the American League's premier pitcher. Cuyler lined out to Ruth. Three runs, two hits, no errors, none left.

Fourth Inning

Americans—Lon Warneke of the Cubs went to the box for the Nationals. Foxx was his first victim, the home-run king being retired on a grounder, Jackson to Terry. Simmons got only two bases on a drive that hit the left-field wall on the fly, 414 feet from the plate. Medwick played the ball perfectly on the rebound. Cronin slashed a single down the left-field line, scoring Simmons with the first American run.

Dickey, after fouling one shot into the upper stands, took a called third strike. Averill, Cleveland outfielder, batted for Gomez and the National League infield went into a huddle again.

Averill tripled to the bullpen in deep right field, scoring Cronin. It was the longest hit of the game thus far.

Warneke's control was shaky and he walked Gehringer. Manush lifted a high foul that Traynor grabbed near the coaching box off third. Two runs, three hits, no errors, two left.

Nationals—Big Charley "Red" Ruffing, Yankee right-hander, went to the box for the Americans. Berger lifted a high foul that Foxx barely caught after the wind started to blow it out of his reach. Terry slashed a single to left. Jackson lifted a short fly to Averill, who had taken over center field while Simmons moved over to left, thereby eliminating Manush from the Americans lineup. Hartnett grounded out, Foxx to Gehrig. No runs, one hit, no errors, one left.

Coöperatives Oppose Farm Regimenting

Want to Aid in Framing Theories Worked Out at Washington

Object to Dictation; Question New Deal

Spokesmen for AAA Put on Defensive at Institute at Madison, Wis.

By Frederick W. Carr

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis., July 10—The Federal Government's policy of regimenting the farmer has met here its first great protest from farmers themselves. This week's meeting of the American Institute of Coöperation has supplied both the focus and the forum for opposition to flare out.

The huge coöperative marketing machinery of agriculture is revealed here as in large part questioning the compulsion of the New Deal as it dictates to the farm. Many coöperative leaders think that regimentation threatens the farmer's endeavors to help himself through joint efforts.

Apprehensions of the coöperative marketing movement were given voice last night by Dr. Glenn Frank, president of the University of Wisconsin when he addressed the institute.

Cannot Exist Together

"The farmers of the United States must choose between a sweeping regimentation of agriculture from Washington and a sweeping reorganization of the total agricultural forces of the nation," Dr. Frank declared.

"The permanent adoption of regimentation means the prompt death of the coöperative movement. The imposed government of regimentation and the self-government of coöperation cannot exist together. One is the method of dictatorship; the other the method of democracy.

"One of the major weaknesses of the national recovery effort is that nowhere, unless it has escaped my attention, has it put the same emphasis upon the necessity of a nationally effective organization of agricultural forces that it has put upon the necessity of a nationally effective organization of business and labor forces.

Expert Leadership Needed

"In dealing with agriculture, the recovery leadership has, in large measure, short-circuited such organization as had been painfully achieved over the decades, and has in effect dealt directly with the individual farmer.

"In the end, the result of this may well be an intensification in agriculture of that anarchic individualism which, for too long, has kept the American farmers a beaten and buffeted class and the alternative to anarchic individualism is not necessarily the abandonment of individualism and the surrender to regimentation. The sound alternative is the development of a coöperative individualism secure in the strength of a self-government that rests upon expert leadership and group power.

"There must be no halting of the relentless pushing forward of a soundly organized and ably led coöperative movement, with the complete organization of the total farm forces of the nation as its goal."

Extent of Influence

The importance of the influence of the New Deal on coöperatives was also stressed last night by Mr. Charles W. Holman of Washington, secretary of the institute.

"Will the future bring about a more complete partnership between government and its people as represented by coöperative agencies," he asked, "or will we have a picture of a new America operated from Washington by long and sinuous lines of social controls, functioning upon the locality under bureaucratic domination?"

Dissatisfaction with the operations of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in its dealings with coöperatives broke out immediately upon the opening of the institute. AAA spokesmen were at once thrown on the defensive in an atmosphere of skepticism.

Causes for doubt of AAA policy toward coöperatives were various. Perhaps most prominent was the feeling that an influential section of the AAA has been indifferent to coöperative marketing and believed the Government could get along without it by going direct to the farmers.

Lack of Frankness Admitted

"There has also been difficulty over trade agreements involving coöperatives. While coöperatives have pressed for action, the Government has felt its legal grounds were shaky, and delayed. Lack of frankness on the part of the AAA in explaining is granted even by its friends. Too much handing down of edicts framed by theorists unacquainted with the practical business is charged by its critics.

While individual coöperatives have been having their tussles with the AAA, the Institute of Coöperation for the first time brings these problems of the coöperative movement to a single platform for dis-

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Labor Board Faces Hard Test

Thomas Wants Cheaper Dollars

Farley to Do Some 'Politiking'

Twits Republicans on Lack of Predicted Haying on Nation's Broadways—More Than 100 Disputes Darken Industrial Front

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 10—Administration circles waited anxiously today to see whether the new and untried National Labor Relations Board could successfully cope with what appears to be the third serious labor crisis of the Roosevelt Administration.

The President himself was informed by radio of the acute situation consisting of more than 100 labor disputes, the most spectacular of which is the Pacific coast longshoremen's strike, where violence and the presence of troops has brought a long period of tension to a climax.

With the new Labor Board thus going through a severe trial before it is even a week old and several other important new government agencies going through similar but less sensational tests, many Administration leaders were finding much desired vacations postponed, at least until the labor uncertainty is quelled and things get into better running order.

Only on the political front was there complete lack of concern over general labor and Administration affairs. Smarting under repeated Republican charges of unconstitutional acts, three Administration leaders fired back almost simultaneously with vehement denials.

Two Cabinet officers spoke from here while Mr. Donald Richberg, chief coördinator of the Administration during the President's absence, echoed their sentiments with even more vehemence from Charlottesville, Va. The campaign is on, the politicians are in their element and the Government for the most part is in the hands of the nonpolitical administrators who are doing their best with more than usually trying difficulties.

* * *

Labor Unrest: No one of the many new agencies of government has been called on to face such a difficult problem as that which confronted the new Labor Board almost before their organization had been perfected or set in motion. But there may possibly be an advantage on their side due to the President's absence from the country. They are the last resort. If they fail there is no higher mediatory authority to fall back on as there has always been so far when Brig-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson or the Wagner board were handling strikes. In the past Mr. Roosevelt was always on hand to step in at the last moment—as in several cases he had to do. True, he is in wireless communication. But the board is the highest agency on the spot. The test will make or break it.

* * *

Reassuring Business: Meanwhile Mr. Joseph P. Kennedy, chairman of the new Securities and Exchange Commission, sought to reassure Wall Street and business in general that its nervousness expressed in a dull and inactive stock market is unfounded. Coming to a press conference from a three-hour meeting with the full commission (Mr. Pecora was present for the first time since he was sworn in), he assured his questioners that everything possible will be avoided which would unnecessarily upset the market.

He indicated that all the new commissioners were in substantial agreement with his desire to administer the law with an absolute minimum of red tape and the kind of delay which is so disastrous to business activity. He particularly emphasized the intention of the commission to deliberate long and carefully before drafting rules and regulations which might, if badly drawn, prove real burdens to business.

While he did not say so, the implication of his remarks was that Wall Street has been overly frightened by the much-advertised liberal tendencies of most members of the new commission. While all are prepared to enforce the law, Mr. Kennedy believes that they are equally anxious to administer it as an aid to business and not as a method of bringing retribution and punishment on its head for sins of the past.

* * *

Aeronautics: Still another new product of the last Congress — a special temporary committee to study the broad problem of aviation in all its civilian, military and general aspects—took office. Three of its five members—Mr. Clark Howell, chairman; Dr. Edward P. Warner, editor of Aviation, and Mr. Franklin Lane Jr.—were sworn in at the White House. The two remaining members, Mr. J. C. Hunsacker and Mr. Albert J. Berres, will take the oath as soon as they can reach Washington from Europe and California, respectively. Organization will be the first task.

Ahead of this committee is one of the hottest issues in Washington, and one which has embittered military aviation circles almost since World War days. That is the question expert, and has no pre-con- from army or navy control. All three members of the committee professed to come to this and other disputed points with an open mind.

Mr. Howell emphasized that he is a newspaper publisher, not an aviation expert, and has not pre-conceived opinion on this or any other aviation matter. He said President Roosevelt had picked him for the post for this reason.

* * *

Pegging the Dollar: A somewhat peculiar situation has arisen in connection with the visit to Basel, Switzerland, of Mr. George L. Harrison, governor of the New York Federal Reserve Bank. Mr. Harrison has been in contact with British banking authorities there and the rumor is that discussions for stabilizing the pound and dollar and a return to gold are under way.

Senator Elmer Thomas (D.) of Oklahoma does not think the time has come for stabilization. In what is surely one of the longest cablegrams ever sent abroad by a Senator he tells Mr. Harrison so, and tells why. The incident shows why financial authorities travel incognito. The mere presence of one of them in a foreign city is apt to bring down upon them the wrath of distant American Senators, and cablegrams.

Mr. Thomas J. Coolidge, Acting Secretary of the Treasury, declares here that Mr. Harrison is traveling on his own account, and not on the Treasury's. Nevertheless, a trip abroad of a man like Mr. Harrison is apt to be associated with international financial matters and very likely on this occasion he is, indeed, acting in an unofficial capacity for the Federal Reserve System. Mr. Thomas thinks the dollar is still too dear. He wants cheaper and cheaper dollars, which mean higher and higher commodity prices.

Thus far this has been the aim of the Administration also, but use of the big stabilization fund in recent weeks has held the dollar fairly constant in relation to sterling, which is also pegged by a big fund. Mr. Thomas makes a personal assault on Mr. Harrison's deflationary policies during the Hoover Administration, threatens him with senatorial investigation and warns him against seeking international exchange stability at this time.

Mr. Thomas feels so strongly about it that he even sends the message "straight," that is, puts in all the "the's" and "and's" instead of adopting cablese, which costs about one-third less; at least that is the form in which his cable was delivered as a press release to all correspondents here yesterday.

* * *

Politics and Post Offices: Ostensibly Postmaster-General Farley will depart from Washington Thursday to dedicate a dozen or so new post office buildings and attend a postmasters' convention in California. At least such are the facts cited in the official release describing his trip. But Democratic National Committeeman Farley is not nearly so reticent about his intentions as is, perhaps, the secretary who writes those formal releases.

For Mr. Farley himself, speaking to the "boys," confided that he expects to do considerable "politiking" along the way. In fact the trip will last 28 days and cover 14 states, providing ample opportunity for much more than post office dedicating. Besides back-state political fence repairing, receptions, dinners, etc., he said he would make speeches in Indianapolis, Denver, and Wichita. The Indianapolis one, he said, would be a "political speech." He didn't use the adjective with the others—but that was understood. He even said quite frankly he would speak on behalf of Senator Hiram Johnson, but that the "boss is taking care of Wisconsin."

He then made a sort of farewell statement, which, in lighter vein, said the same things about Republicans that two other Administration leaders were saying almost simultaneously in much more erudite fashion. Referring to Mr. Henry P. Fletcher, chairman of the Republican National Committee, as a suitable successor to a long line "under the accumulated effect of whose direction the G. O. P. reached its present state of collapse," Mr. Farley said:

"Mr. Fletcher sees ahead, if the Democrats continue in power, chaos and national bankruptcy, dictatorship, Communism, and he probably would have included nudism among his isms if he had thought of it. I recall another eminent Republican statesman once announced that if he were not reëlected grass would grow in the streets of our great cities. And we have yet to hear of anybody going haying on Broadway, State Street, or any other of the great city thoroughfares.

"The campaign is evidently under way and I hope the opposition party has a good time, even though its leaders have no more notion that Republican success is possible next November than I have."

* * *

Politics and Mr. Cummings: Mr. Homer S. Cummings, Attorney-General, took the Republican challenge of unconstitutionality of the New Deal much more seriously apparently than did Mr. Farley. In a speech he called the Republican charges "ill advised" and assured the nation that the courts of the land, and particularly the Supreme Court, are not going to approve any unconstitutional measures.

"It should not be forgotten," Mr Cummings commented, "that the President himself is an experienced and accomplished lawyer. It is a fair presumption that he would advance no measure that he did not believe to be well within his constitutional powers. His Attorney-General is his official legal adviser. It would be futile for that official to give advice except in accordance with the law.

"Those who affect to believe that the Constitution is in serious peril forget or ignore the fact that the courts of the land, in orderly fashion, will decide all such questions as they arise. In cases which they thus far have passed upon, no constitutional defects have been found in any essential measure connected with the so-called New Deal.

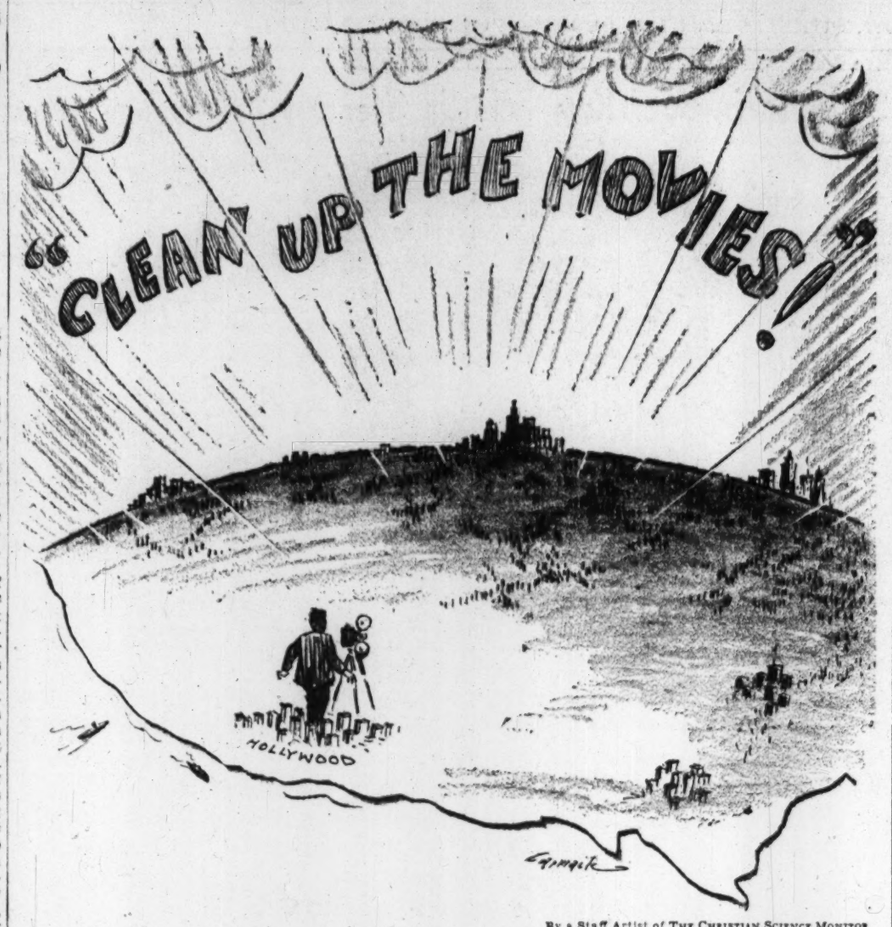
"Let me say, by way of comfort to the timid, who may be distressed or bewildered by the outcries which arise from interested sources—be of good cheer, the Supreme Court of the United States is not likely to place the seal of its approval upon unconstitutional measures; and the integrity of the Constitution is entirely safe in the hands of the federal judiciary."

* * *

James D. Preston: Unusual indeed it is when any individual officially connected with the Government travels far from Washington at his or her own expense. But "Jim" Preston's forthcoming trip to England would be important even if it were not unique. Because his position as librarian to the Senate means far more to him than just providing reference material to Senators, he has discovered in musty Senate archives many priceless documents concerning the early days of the republic. They include the originals of several of George Washington's messages to Congress in the first President's own handwriting. For more than two years now he has been carefully rescuing these papers and preserving them according to the best processes known in this country.

But he is not yet satisfied. So he is paying his own way to England this summer to study methods used in the British National Museum, the Bodleian Library in Oxford and other of the great English institutions where they are accustomed to handling documents hundreds of years older than the first ever written about the New World. He wants to know if they have any method better than the one he has been using. In other words—he is carrying on in his new work the enthusiasm and the diligence which during 30 odd years as superintendent of the Senate press gallery made him one of the best known men in the field of journalism.

The City That Is Being Heard Across the Continent



By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

British Demand Real 'Locarnos'

(Continued from Page 1)

ground that it might lead to definite groupings of some signatory states against others of their co-signatories, and thus revert to the pre-war system of alliances and counter-alliances. Two years later the Locarno treaties made a definite break away from the one-sided 1914 system by joining together for the first time in a treaty of mutual assistance allies and enemies alike.

Another British preoccupation, it is understood, is that the proposed Franco-Soviet system of an Eastern and Mediterranean pact should not in any way clash or interfere with proper working of the original Locarno treaties which guarantee the Franco-Belgian-German frontier in western Europe.

Pact Over Pacts

Besides an Eastern and Mediterranean pact, France's scheme includes a more general convention, which would be signed by Western, Eastern and Mediterranean "Locarnites." This instrument or "acte général" would take care of the legal relation of the three pacts with the League of Nations' Covenant whereby most of the signatories are already bound.

Of vital interest to France and other governments who are now considering the Franco-Soviet scheme for extending the Locarno system to those parts of Europe considered as danger spots, is the attitude of Britain and also of America. Should the preventative machinery of these pacts ever be called into action, what will be the British position? Although presumably neutral, will it assist the state that has been attacked? These are some of the questions which must be settled before further progress can be made to organize security in Europe.

Aid Given New Jersey Farmers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 10—Loans aggregating $4,851,632 have been made to New Jersey farmers by various agencies of the Farm Credit Bureau during the six months ending June 30, Mr. W. E. Knowles, economist of the State Agricultural Experiment Station at Rutgers University, announced today. Most of these loans were made through the Federal Land Bank, he said.

Dollfuss Hails Dawn of Freedom From Hitlerism

Régime Gains Strength From Germany's Difficulties

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

VIENNA, July 9—The light has dawned, declared Chancellor Dollfuss, speaking in the beautiful town of Mariazell, where he had been invited to accept the distinction of being made an honorary citizen.

"The moment for settlement has come," he continued. "Events in Germany have surely brought enlightenment to those whom wild handling deprived of their reason and who thought they could achieve their ends through violence. And I am convinced that this enlightenment will very soon bring quiet and freedom to our land. We shall block the path of no one, who, seeing his errors wants to change his ways and work for the common good. No ambition of playing the vain rôle of the Führer has entered our heads."

Signs of Relief

In this and other recent declarations the Dollfuss Government has shown it is much relieved by events in Germany. It believes that from now on Herr Hitler will be so busy at home he will be unable to continue the campaign of violence in Austria even if he wanted to.

Dollfuss circles also believe the new course in Germany will impose a much more moderate foreign policy there, which will be incompatible with the sending of bombs into neighboring lands. In addition they hold that Herr Hitler's prestige is greatly weakened and the whole German National Socialist party is in a position of uncertainty and confusion. This they think will destroy the faith and aggressiveness of the Austrian National Socialists.

These hopes may be unfounded, but in any case the Dollfuss Government has been given a breathing spell. For the moment, National Socialist violence here has almost ceased.

Socialists here are also pleased with events in Germany. They believe that Chancellor Hitler's power has weakened, that he has made a sharp turn to the Right and that the German proletariat will lose faith in National Socialism as the champion of the workers and will turn again to Marxism as the only movement capable of defending the laboring classes.

They think, in fact, that the enlightenment of which Chancellor Dollfuss speaks, will be primarily of benefit to them. They consider their greatest rival has been removed.

Still Two Camps

However strange it may seem the National Socialists here in Austria do not feel discouraged. They declare that Herr Hitler has shown himself a hero—clearing his movement of unworthy elements and strengthening his army for the great and final struggle. Hitlerites here still believe in the complete triumph of their cause.

On the other hand, former members of the Austrian legion who fled to Germany in the course of the past year and joined the military formations across the border in the hope of being able to strike a blow against Chancellor Dollfuss, are certainly very much discouraged. Conversations with them show that many now repudiate Hitlerism and desire nothing more than to return to Herr Dollfuss and Austria.

The situation in Germany is not yet clear enough to enable observers here to foretell exactly what the ultimate influence will be on Austria's internal and external situation. One thing certain is that for the time being the Dollfuss régime has been strengthened.

Brazil Bank Strike Ends

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, July 10 (By U. P.)—Striking bank workers who walked out because of pension disagreements, returned to work yesterday when President Vargas signed a decree establishing a banking employees' pension institute.

Liberia Found Liable To League Expulsion, Eden Tells Commons

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 9—Possibility of further action on Liberian happenings was adumbrated in the House of Commons here today.

Capt. Anthony Eden, Lord Privy Seal, in replying to a question said the Liberian Government had "grossly failed" to fulfill its obligations and that the League would be entitled to consider expulsion of Liberia under the terms of the Covenant.

Captain Eden is understood to have here referred to the misgovernment in Liberia that was brought to light by the recent League of Nations Commission under Dr. Christie.

The British Government in this connection last month approached Washington suggesting Anglo-American coöperation to effect reforms in this Negro Republic in West Africa.

German Activities In United States Declared Menace

Alien Admits Service in National Guard at New York Hearing

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 10—An extensive network of closely related under-cover activities in this country in behalf of the National Socialist régime in Germany was testified to by witnesses who appeared before the Congressional Committee headed by Representative John W. McCormack (D.) of Massachusetts here yesterday.

Representative McCormack and two other members of the committee, Representative Samuel Dickstein (D.) of New York, and J. Will Taylor (R.) of Tennessee conducted the hearing which was open to the public and attracted an audience of more than 100 persons, among whom were several outspoken critics of the Hitler government as well as a number of sympathizers who muttered protests in German at some parts of the examination.

Mr. Hubert Schnuch, newly elected national head of the Friends of New Germany, an organization sympathetic to the Hitler Government, was star witness at the session. His testimony followed that of Mr. Walter Feige, a member of the Storm Troop organization in this country who admitted that he had joined the New York National Guard, although he was an alien and "owed allegiance to a foreign Government."

Prof. Raymond Moley, editor of the magazine Today and formerly a member of President Roosevelt's brain trust, the first witness before the committee, asserted that investigation for a series of articles that appeared in his magazine from March 31 to April 14 had revealed deeply laid and sinister activities by German agents that were a menace to the American Government.

"Whether an organic connection with the German Government is proved or not, if an organization here is shown to have the same ideals as the National Socialists it is a menace to this country," he declared.

Mr. Schnuch expressed disapproval of several of the former practices of the Friends of New Germany and said he expected to make many changes that would bring it more into line as an "American" organization.

Testimony which Mr. John Schroeder, of the North German Lloyd Line, gave before the executive committee recently was read into the record. He testified that the steamship company had given free passage to Germany to persons who were expected to perform certain services on behalf of that country or at the request of the German Government. Other evidence showed that several American journalists were included.

Sun 175 Years Away by Auto

It would take an automobile traveling 60 miles an hour 175 years to reach the sun from the earth.

Borah Urged to Aid Ousting From Senate Of Long and Overton

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 10—Senator William E. Borah was urged by Mrs. Hilda Phelps Hammond here yesterday to champion the cause of the women's committee of Louisiana in their fight to remove Senators Huey P. Long and John H. Overton from the United States Senate.

The decision to call on Senator Borah resulted from a report quoting him as declaring, "Another quarter of a century like the last in which more and more of the better element remain out of politics, will leave us the victims of the political racketeers."

Deriding the Senate for not pressing charges against Senator Long, Mrs. Hammond charges in her telegram to Senator Borah that under the "whiplash" of Senator Long, Louisiana "has no Republican form of Government"; that Louisiana Legislatures of "carpet-bag days presented no more disreputable picture than does the Legislature today."

Declaring that in the Seventy-fourth Congress the charges will again be brought up, Mrs. Hammond stated:

"At that time, Senator Borah, you will have the opportunity to show the American public that your words quoted by the press were uttered from a deep conviction that you believe that political racketeers have no place in the Senate of the United States; that you believe that when the better element of citizens take an interest in the political welfare of their state and nation they should be granted an opportunity to be heard, and that you, an outstanding member of the Senate, believe that the highest legislative body of this Government has a good name to protect and integrity to maintain."

Elaborate Fire Alarm System

One of the largest privately owned automatic electrical fire alarm systems in the country will safeguard the Veterans Administration Facility at Togus, Maine.

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• People *want* to pay their debts. But oftentimes an accumulation of old bills during months of unemployment makes the task of repayment seem hopeless. For such people Household offers a plan whereby a family may secure a loan of $30 to $300 without bankable collateral. Thus old debts are settled . . . and a budget plan is arranged for the borrower so that small payments extending over several months will clear him of debt.

• Over a quarter million families were served by Household last year! Many of your customers—frozen in debt—were thawed out.

• We have a booklet which explains how the Household Loan Plan operates . . . it tells how families may rent money on the signatures of husband and wife at reasonable rates. This book will be sent you on request. Or if you wish, we'll gladly send a representative to discuss the Household Loan Plan with you.

• MONEY MANAGEMENT FOR HOUSEHOLDS

a helpful booklet in budgeting the family income, leading to the happiness of financial security, is offered without charge to your employees and customers. Mail or telephone their names to our nearest office.

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LaGuardia Reveals to Nation How New York Regained Good Name in Six Months

Reforms Purge Budget of Graft and Make City a Favored Borrower at Banks; Relief and Social Welfare Fostered

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 10—Citizens of machine-ridden cities from coast to coast have before them today a report by Mayor Fiorello F. LaGuardia on his stewardship of New York City for the six months of his Fusion administration and it is an emphatic avowal that the experiment in non-partisan municipal government in the stronghold of Tammany Hall is working and has gained the respect even of its enemies.

Mayor LaGuardia quoted facts and figures on his mayoralty to show that his administration has been able to rehabilitate municipal finances that the city now is a favored borrower at an unprecedentedly low rate of interest; that since the old pirate flag was run down at City Hall on Jan. 1 and the banner of reform government run up, graft has been sought out and driven out, the widest social program ever undertaken by a great city adopted and the "buccaneers of the Seventeenth Street Wigman" put on the defensive.

City Was Tiger's Lair

The talk by the Fusion Mayor whose apprenticeship to the New York City job was 14 years in the insurgent ranks of the House of Representatives, was radiocast over a nation-wide system, indicative of the far-reaching interest that has attended the depoliticalizing of affairs in the Tammany stronghold since the Fusion drive to rout the Tiger was launched last fall.

His speech came with the fiscal reforms and economy program of his administration established and with charter revision—a second major commitment of the Fusion platform, designed to make permanent present gains in non-political governance here—under way.

Speaking through a battery of microphones from his office in City Hall, Mayor LaGuardia summarized the record in 13 points. They are briefly:

1. A balanced city budget, by saving or raising enough to make up a $31,000,000 deficit.
2. Revision of the city charter under way.
3. Setting up of a central department of purchase to handle the city's $50,000,000 yearly buying bill, with a saving of $1,000,000 a year on coal costs alone.

Playgrounds Opened

4. Opening of 65 playgrounds, converted from idle city property.
5. Weeding out of "favoritism, politics, professional jealousies" in city hospitals.
6. The City Home for the Indigent Aged purged of mismanagement and under new superintendency and staff reorganization in other institutions.
7. Dispensing of milk by the city under Health Department auspices to needy families at 8 cents a quart—5 cents under the bottled rate.
8. A jobless relief roll of 300,000 families, costing $17,750,000 a month including federal and state contributions, and an intensive checking of these rolls to remove padding; establishment of a "human repair shop" to rehabilitate homeless men on a farm in Orange County.
9. A program to put relief financing on the less costly basis of funding through current revenues instead of through long-term borrowings.
10. Special rates for pier leases for a two-year period to rehabilitate shipping in New York harbor.
11. A new deal in the city markets, where the Market Department has established contact with the consuming public, farmers and wholesalers; banished racketeers and petty profiteering on retail coal and ice sales.
12. A reduction in the city's rental budget by $531,000.

Interest Slashed

13. Reëstablishment of the city's credit so that short-term borrowings may now be negotiated at three-quarters of 1 per cent, instead of 4 per cent as when the administration took office; city bonds now selling above par, whereas they were at 82 when the administration came in; a market for city securities that has made it possible to put up a $72,000,000 issue this week to refund maturing obligations at a bid rate, instead of offering the issue at a given rate of interest.

"We are trying to govern," the Mayor said, "in the name of the silent people of New York and not in the name of any political organization.

"I think I can truly say that though our nonpolitical, experimental nonpartisan government is still experimental, that experiment is working out.

"Happily, the task has been lightened by coöperation from the vast majority of the people of New York and from the responsible press. Petty opposition we have, mainly from professional politicians cut off from a chance to exploit the city, but it has not yet, and may never, crystallize into an organized coalition of disappointed politicians. We shall carry on."

Coöperatives Oppose Farm Regimenting

(Continued from Page 1)

cussion. In addition Dr. Frank sought to give the underlying interpretation of the conflict between the AAA and the coöperatives.

Yet it appeared that actually the Government needs the coöperatives and the coöperatives need the Government. Speakers on both sides testified to mutual advantages and necessities.

Coöperative leaders, however, were not unanimous in their attitude toward the AAA, for Mr. Paul S. Armstrong, general manager of the California Fruit Growers' Exchange, found the AAA very sympathetic and declared it of very distinct benefit to the citrus growers of the country.

Antagonism Disclaimed

The institute, which brings cooperative leaders, teachers, members of cooperatives, etc., together, was opened by Dr. H. R. Tolley of Washington, assistant administrator of the AAA, with a declaration that it was not antagonistic to coöperative marketing. He predicted that the disputed amendments to the AAA Act extending compulsion, which failed in the last Congress, would be reintroduced in the next session.

In discussion following Mr. C. O. Moser of New Orleans, vice-president of the American Cotton Cooperative Association, said his people were very doubtful whether crop control was good as a long-time policy, because there were 50 countries which could produce cotton if the price became attractive.

Then Mr. Don N. Geyer of Chicago, secretary-manager of the Pure Milk Association there, the milk cooperative in the Chicago district, brought dispute of AAA policy into the open with a bold relation of his association's difficulties with the AAA. Had his coöperative never gone to Washington to deal with the AAA, he said, it would be stronger than it is today and its members would have received about as much money.

A Philadelphia milk spokesman added that his city's experience largely paralleled Chicago's. He pleaded for the milk coöperatives to be given a chance to help frame the theories being worked out in Washington, and not be confined to their execution.

Bias for Independents Seen

The climax of criticism at the initial session came with Mr. Emerson Ela of this city, general manager and counsel of the Northern Wisconsin Coöperative Tobacco pool. Mr. Ela became enthusiastic over aid received from the Farm Credit Administration and the RFC, but declared that the AAA not only failed of helpfulness but had cost his organization some thousands of dollars. He insisted that the AAA had seemed more interested in the welfare of independents outside of the coöperative and declared his pool had been ignored in the AAA's price dealings with tobacco companies.

One of the most significant events of this meeting is the stressing by Dr. Mordecai Ezekiel, economic adviser to the Department of Agriculture of a change of policy in crop control. The period of cutting production, he told the institute, is passing. The surpluses that crop control was designed to eliminate have been disappearing.

Both Dr. Ezekiel and Dr. Tolley emphasized that "we cannot starve ourselves rich."

"We are probably approaching the end of what can be done to raise farm incomes merely by restricting production," said Dr. Ezekiel. "From now on we must turn to adjusting production upward or downward to meet demands, while increases in farm buying power will be largely limited by increases in city activity."

A persuasive argument for further regimentation of the farmers was made by Dr. Ezekiel. He urged that where the majority of the producers wished an adjustment of production they had a proper right to impose majority rule, with government aid, on the minority which otherwise would ruin the majority plan. If the farmers wanted to work on such lines he held the program in no wise undemocratic.

Farmers will not give up their initiative under any long time system of regimentation, observed Dr. Benjamin H. Hibbard, professor of agricultural economics at the University of Wisconsin.

Meanwhile at the conference on codes and agreements, Mr. Reuben Hall of Boston, counsel for the New England Milk Producers' Association and National Wool Marketing Corporation, charged the AAA in the milk field with "indefiniteness, uncertainty and vacillation."

Stay in Scottsboro Case

MONTGOMERY, Ala, July 10 (AP)—A stay of execution was granted yesterday to Heywood Patterson and Clarence Norris, two of nine Negro defendants under sentence of death in the "Scottsboro case," by the Alabama Supreme Court on receipt of an application for rehearing for the condemned men.

Allies in Coöperation

Boye Studios

E. A. Stokdyk
President of Bank for Coöperatives, Berkeley, Calif.

N. P. Hull
President of National Coöperative Milk Producers Federation

Drunken Driver Needs Insurance, Illinois Is Told

Illinois Urged to Pass Compulsory Laws Protecting Public

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 10—Pointing to indications that an increasing number of fatal automobile mishaps were being caused by liquor, Mr. Charles Haffke, new superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of Illinois, urges compulsory liability insurance for motorists who use alcoholic beverages.

It is not the totally intoxicated person, Mr. Haffke said in his statement, but the person who has taken just enough to make him think he owns the entire highway and then attempts to take possession of it, who is most likely to cause a mishap.

"Such persons," he said, "should not be allowed to pass the expense and consequences of their unintended acts on to the innocent victims of their indulgence.

"Recent reports from a liability insurance company disclosed 40 per cent of the fatal accidents are due to the use of intoxicating liquor," Mr. Haffke said. "It is matter of scientific demonstration, and is being practically experienced every day, that an ounce of alcohol is absorbed by the body in about 40 minutes after drinking, lodging mostly in the nerves controlling the sight and the muscles of the arms and legs.

"This impairs the ability of such a person to distinguish between traffic lights and his efficiency in manipulating clutch, brake and throttle. Approaching traffic signals as most of us do, it means that such a person will drive approximately 20 to 30 feet before being definitely certain as to what the traffic signals show. This is the margin between safety and danger."

Gov. Henry Horner would render a valuable service to the people of Illinois, Mr. Haffke said, by asking the Legislature to pass a law that would require every driver who uses liquor to carry liability insurance.

Booze at Wheel Adds 300 P. C. to Accidents

CHICAGO, July 10 (AP) — The Tribune said today that the number of drunken drivers involved in accidents was 300 per cent greater the first half of this year than during parallel months in 1933, and that the rise coincides exactly with the repeal of national prohibition.

This year 14 deaths and injuries to 350 were credited to drunken drivers, compared with 3 deaths and 83 injuries in the 1933 period.

Oakland to Construct Temporary Classrooms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OAKLAND, Calif. — Plans have been approved by the Oakland Board of Education for the erection of 90 temporary one-room frame school buildings for the housing of pupils of 11 city schools which have been declared either partly or wholly unsafe as earthquake hazards. The structures will cost approximately $75,000 to build, and it is planned to have them ready in time for the opening of the fall semester on Sept. 4.

The board's action was taken as a result of a survey made of the city's school plant, in accordance with a law enacted at the last session of the State Legislature, which increased the structural requirements of school buildings. This safety measure was passed following the Long Beach earthquake, which saw the destruction of several school buildings in that city.

French Veterans Fail to Unseat Cabinet Member

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, July 9—The much trumpeted series of demonstrations and counter-demonstrations scheduled for Sunday passed off without any untoward incident and Paris is now able to breathe more quietly again, now that alarms the newspaper Cassandra has been prophesying, have failed to appear.

Outstanding among the day's developments was the respite given the Government by the National Confederation of Ex-Service Men. Though the confederation expressed itself almost unanimously of the opinion that the Doumergue Government has not fulfilled the pledges of parliamentary and electoral reform given in April at the time of the expansion cuts, it declined by the narrowest of majorities to request M. André Rivollet, its representative in the Government to resign the ministry of pensions.

M. Rivollet, himself, was present at the proceedings in his capacity as Secretary-General of the confederation, but refused to take part in the debate. Ultimately his continuance in the Doumergue Government was agreed by 292 to 288 but more than a hundred delegates abstained from voting.

In other parts of Paris while the Socialists and Communists were jointly heading a monster anti-Fascist demonstration in the Bois de Vincennes, the Fascist Croix de Feu marched itself up the Champs-Élysées to lay a wreath on the tomb of the unknown soldier. In both cases the proceedings were "good humored."

Mrs. Roosevelt Prefers to See Fair—Like Any Other Visitor

CHICAGO, July 9 (AP)—Prefacing her visit with a plea to be treated "like any other sightseer," Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt today began her first tour of inspection of Chicago's 1934 world's fair.

"I'm off the record this trip," she told newspapermen in what she said would be the only interview she would grant until she meets her husband in Portland, Ore., upon his return from his Caribbean vacation cruise.

She began her day with a visit to a broadcasting studio to make arrangements for the sponsored talk which she will give tonight. After 10 or 15 minutes presumably devoted to voice tests, photographers and reporters were called into an audition room.

"This is not in any way an official trip," she said with the familiar laugh in her voice. "When I am with my husband I have certain duties and must go through with them, but this time I'm on a holiday."

Mrs. Roosevelt said she would keep her fair itinerary to herself, but that there were many things she had determined to see.

"There's one stop I'm most anxious to make," she said, "and that is to see a certain person in the Interior Department whom I met for the first time during my visit here last summer. I mean 'Slim' Williams, that interesting man from Alaska who drove his dog team all the way to the fair. I want to see the dogs, too."

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt rested in the Presidential suite of the Blackstone Hotel last night, after her 265-mile drive from Madison, Ind.

Wearing a rumpled white scarf around her head and white sneakers on her feet, Mrs. Roosevelt entered the hotel quietly last night without fanfare and without reception. Accompanying her were Miss Marion Dickerman and Miss Nancy Cook of Hyde Park, N. Y., who took turns at the wheel in the drive from Madison.

Mr. G. Hall Roosevelt of New York, her brother, arrived at the hotel about an hour before Mrs. Roosevelt. He, too, was in the Presidential suite as were Mrs. Malvina Scheider, Mrs. Roosevelt's secretary, and Miss Doris H. Goodwin, both of whom arrived from Washington earlier in the day.

Mrs. Roosevelt Links School and Democracy

LEXINGTON, Ky., July 9 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, addressing an overflow audience at the University of Kentucky Saturday afternoon, held forth a vision of America in the future as a land in which every citizen would have "a better chance for a better life."

Education, the President's wife told her audience of summer school students, teachers and townspeople, is vital to the life of a democracy. "It takes education," she said, "to make us willing to make sacrifices, so that a greater number may have greater opportunities. One can't be a good citizen without education—that means more than the ability to read and write. A good citizen must be able to know what is happening, not only here but throughout the world."

One Year of Bridging San Francisco Bay Faster Than Schedule

SAN FRANCISCO, July 10 (AP)—One of San Francisco's two great bridge projects, the $75,000,000 span across the bay to Oakland, is a year underway with construction six months ahead of schedule.

Work on the project, originally set for completion in January, 1937, was started July 9, 1933. President Roosevelt pressed a button in Washington to set off the first dynamite charge and former President Hoover turned the first spade of earth on Yerba Buena Island, midway in the bay.

Since then immense foundation piers have been sealed to bedrock far beneath the bay's surface and the first of the mighty towers which are to change the city's sky line has risen above the water front.

A few miles away, against a bluff hillside, a rivaling tower marks the progress on the $35,000,000 Golden Gate bridge, also started in 1933 and scheduled for completion by 1937.

The first year of work on the San Francisco-Oakland Bay bridge, which will stretch 8¼ miles between the two cities through a central anchorage and tunnel on Yerba Buena Island, ends with 7238 men employed directly on the various units. A total of $11,500,000 has been earned by contractors, Chief Engineer C. H. Purcell announced.

When completed, the bridge will have two decks, one above the other. The upper deck will bear six lanes of automobile traffic and the lower two interurban car tracks and three lanes for heavy trucks. The two decks will be capable of carrying 30,000,000 vehicles a year.

Timberline Trail To Encircle Mt. Hood

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—Those who like to take their recreation on the mountainside, particularly on a mountain which is perpetually white with snow, were cheered by recent announcement that the national forest service will begin at once to build a timberline trail to run around Mount Hood.

The trail will be about 24 miles long and will pass through Paradise Park, Eden Park and other beauty spots. It is being built for purely recreational purposes and will be of good walking width. Several stone shelters about 10 feet square, will be built along the route to provide refuge during storms. Three crews will work on the trail simultaneously and much of it will be ready this season, it is expected.

Construction of a stone shelter, about 20 feet square, to serve as a hospice, will begin at once at Crater Rock, within 1000 feet of the top of the mountain. It will be large enough to serve as a resting place for climbers or as a base of supplies for winter rescue parties.

Rocks Left by Dredgers Used

Millions of tons of stone left in the wake of gold dredgers operating on the Sacramento River, Calif., near Folsom prison have been shipped to other points to enforce levees on the river and other streams.

'Heavy Water' Plant At Penn State to Sell At Cost for Research

STATE COLLEGE, Penn., July 9 (AP)—The beginning of a unique industrial project, based on heavy water, was announced yesterday at the Pennsylvania State College.

A small manufacturing plant has been installed here to make this new liquid on a commercial scale, in coöperation with the Ohio Chemical Company of Cleveland.

The honor of American science, instead of profits, is the objective which makes this undertaking the first thing of its kind in the world. The aim is to insure to the United States, whose natural scientists, Urey and Brickwedde, discovered heavy water, the priority in its production in useful quantities.

What this may lead to no natural scientist will predict. However, it is a significant fact that heavy water at its inception has far more apparent uses than did Faraday's dynamo which took but little more than half a century to develop into the age of electrical power.

Four American universities — Columbia, California, Princeton and Oregon—have been pioneering in making heavy water for several months. Lately there have been reports that the British chemical industry intended to go into the water on a commercial scale.

There has been no standard of cost of heavy water. Physicists have spent whatever they needed to. The cost probably has averaged about $4 a drop. The Penn State water makers plan to reduce commercial costs under a dollar a drop at the start and to keep them going down as scientific discovery opens a way.

Rainier Park Trebles Visitors for June

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TACOMA, Wash.— Rainier National Park had 8608 visitors in June 1933, but in June, 1934, this number was swelled to 26,100. This growth in tourist travel is explained as a sign of steadily improving economic conditions.

Showing the result of an open winter, the travel figures for the period from Oct. 1, 1933, to June 30, 1934, reveal the fact that 85,105 visitors entered the park, as against 43,646 in a like period of the preceding year. The winter of 1933-34 in Washington was one of the mildest in the history of the State.

The charm of the Rainier National Park in summer and in winter, is becoming recognized. Skiers do not have to go to Switzerland for the enjoyment of winter sports, for in this great park every charm of the Alpine winter is present. That it is possible to drive from a comfortable hotel located in a city where roses bloom throughout the year, from Tacoma or Seattle, and within a few short hours can find himself in the land of snow and ice, with all its winter sports, tends more and more to make Mt. Rainier famous, local sports enthusiasts declare.

NOW Comes FERTILMIST!

Fertilizes lawns, plants and shrubs without work or bother

Phanton View

BRINGS back the rich green in lawns. Fertilmist plant food is sprayed on as you water your lawn. Roots will absorb it almost immediately. You may sit on the porch while FERTILMIST does its work. For fertilizing shrubs and flowers, disconnect spray nozzle and connect garden hose to top of FERTILMIST Sprayer, as pictured, and spray ground around roots. Promotes luxuriant bloom in an amazingly short time.

Fertilmist Lawn Food and Fertilmist Complete Plant Food are soluble in water; contain from five to eight times more plant-food than other fertilizers. No inert material. A can of Fertilmist Complete Plant Food will nourish 2,500 square feet of lawn. No waste material—very economical.

Money Back Guarantee

We take the risk. This amazing device that fits your garden hose together with one can of Fertilmist Complete Plant Food will be shipped C. O. D. or upon receipt of $3.95. Additional cans of fertilizer two cans for 50 cents—less in quantities. Order now—make your lawn and garden a joy.

Distributors WANTED

Exclusive territory open. Interesting selling plan. Order sample NOW or write for liberal proposal.

TOQUET Manufacturing Co.
Westport, Conn.

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NEW REDUCED PRICES

	New Reduced List Price	Amount of Reduction
STANDARD MODELS		
Sport Roadster	$465	$25
Coach	495	25
Coupe	485	25
MASTER MODELS		
Sport Roadster	540	35
Coach	580	35
Town Sedan	615	30
Sedan	640	35
Coupe	560	35
Sport Coupe	600	35
Sedan Delivery	600	45
COMMERCIAL CARS		
Commercial Chassis	355	30
Utility Long Chassis	515	50
Dual Long Chassis	535	50
Utility Chassis and Cab	575	50
Dual Chassis and Cab	595	50
Utility Long Chassis and Cab	605	50
Dual Long Chassis and Cab	625	50
Commercial Panel	575	35
Special Commercial Panel	595	35
Utility Panel	750	50
Dual Cab and Stake Body	680	50
Dual Long Cab and Stake Body	740	50

Above are list prices of passenger cars at Flint, Mich. With bumpers, spare tire and tire lock, the list price of Standard Models is $18 additional; Master Models, $20 additional. List prices of commercial cars quoted are f.o.b. Flint, Mich. Special equipment extra. Prices subject to change without notice. Compare Chevrolet's low delivered prices and easy G.M.A.C. terms. A General Motors Value.

CHEVROLET

When Chevrolet announced price reductions several weeks ago, something important happened . . . something of vital concern to every buyer of a low-priced car: *Chevrolet stepped into the most favorable price position it has enjoyed in a long time!*

Reductions amounting to as much as $50—*the most substantial price cuts announced in the low-price field this year*—dropped Chevrolet's base price to a new low figure of $465. Just compare this price—compare *any* Chevrolet price—with those of other cars. Then compare what you get for what you pay! There'll be no question in your mind which car to buy, once you do.

Chevrolet offers patented Knee-Action—and others do not! Chevrolet alone has a Fisher body! And the same thing applies to cable-controlled brakes, Y-K frame, shock-proof steering, and 80-horsepower, valve-in-head, six-cylinder engine. Chevrolet gives you *far* more features—*far* finer quality—a *far* better name for dependability. Yet the price of the Chevrolet Standard is lower than that of any other six or, of course, any eight in the world.

CHEVROLET MOTOR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Self-Government in Industry Named Fundamental Problem Of Recovery Program in U.S.

Higher Labor Cost Hastens Displacement of Manual Workers by Machine Power, Richberg Declares at Charlottesvillle

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., July 10 (AP)—Development of an "economic constitution for establishment of self-government in industry" was named formally as the fundamental problem of the recovery program at the Institute of Public Affairs, which is in session at the University of Virginia. This was asserted by Mr. Donald R. Richberg, NRA general counsel and executive director of both the National Emergency Council and the new Industrial Emergency Committee.

This ideal of economic planning is an ideal in harmony with political planning for self-government."

Mr. Richberg, who at President Roosevelt's direction is seeking to coordinate the Government's industrial policies, said the goal of "a planned economy which is neither Fascist nor Communist in character, which is determined by no dictatorship or autocracy" is "in harmony with ideals of those who first wrote the Declaration of Independence and then the Constitution of the United States."

"If we can write into that (economic) constitution," Mr. Richberg said, "a representative form of government based on a free choice, a free functioning of the representatives of all interests, using the sanctions of political government merely to enforce the considered judgments of the majority, we may devise a method of self-control which will last long after the present experiments in political control in other nations have disappeared."

Mr. Richberg said, "It may be worth while to dispel the myth that the process of establishing codes of fair competition is a theoretical experiment being carried on by a mythical group of youthful brain trusters operating under a presidential dictatorship."

Majority Rule Produced Codes

On the contrary, he said, NRA codes were written by representative groups of trade and industry and were the product of majority rule. He added:

"To claim that such a process of self-government is invalid, under a Constitution designed to establish and perpetuate government by the consent of the governed, is to claim that the American people have denied themselves the power to control, so far as necessary in the public interest, the processes of industrial production and distribution upon which depend the political as well as the economic freedom and security of all the people.

"We cannot preserve the Constitution of the United States as a charter of political freedom by construing it as a charter of economic anarchy. We cannot maintain our structure of political law upon the foundation of economic lawlessness. We cannot preserve individual liberty by sanctioning the right of any individual to use an economic power, any more than a political power, to oppress his fellow men." . . .

"We have the industries necessary to serve the needs of 120,000,000 people. We cannot coördinate them in one board of directors. We want them to govern themselves.

Control in Industry

"But we must make sure that they will govern themselves, not as warring economic states, or as trade monopolies, each seeking to prey upon the other, but as groups of individual enterprises, each as independent as an individual home but all working in accord with a common purpose to serve as coördinating parts of an economic system designed to serve the needs of the nation."

Besides the fundamental problems, Mr. Richberg stressed three other problems confronting NRA as "major issues of public policy which merit wide discussion and careful determination," and which must be solved "to preserve the benefits and to avoid the dangers inherent in an industrial civilization."

"First," he said, "how much more can we improve conditions by further concerted action to shorten hours and increase rates of pay? It is . . . evident that the increasing cost of labor hastens the displacement of manual labor by machine power. . . .

Avoiding Idleness

"In our progress toward the attractive goal of lower prices and high wages, how are we to avoid the road of increasing unemployment? . . . Unless we avoid sudden and sweeping increases in labor costs, we may find ourselves back upon that same road to ruin from which we turned aside.

"Second, how can we promote the mass production of goods and services with high wages and low prices without fostering monopolies and eliminating small enterprises? . . .

"There are many great corporations so loaded down with capital obligations and obsolete equipment, and so enmeshed in red tape and bureaucratic methods, that they cannot compete successfully with smaller, aggressive rivals, except with the aid of special privileges and unfair practices. There are thousands of "little fellows" so inefficient by virtue of size alone, and so incompetently managed that they can only exist through underpaying labor and overcharging consumers. . . .

"If we are to plan a better way, we must early make our choice either in behalf of the consumer to favor efficiency regardless of size, or in behalf of the small producer, to favor littleness regardless of efficiency. That is the plain choice and whichever way we choose it is going to be a bitter road for a great many people to travel. . . .

"Third, can we establish a labor policy that will give workers the right of self-organization and collective bargaining free from coercion? . . . Under the Recovery Act this right has been far advanced and it is reasonable to assume that the right of self-organization and collective bargaining free from employer coercion will soon be assured to the majority of wage earners."

Boston Men Elected

CHICAGO, July 10 (AP) — Mr. George E. Hunt of Boston yesterday was elected president of the National Protective Repair Association. Other officers elected by convention delegates were: William L. Healy, vice-president; Raymond H. Lane, treasurer, both of Boston, and George C. Shields, Mansfield, Mass., secretary.

Roosevelt Meets Another President

Upper: Courtesy of Pan American Union.
Lower: Wide World

Colombian White House at Bogota

Top: Here Is the President's Palace. Lower Right: President Olaya of Colombia. Lower Left: Colombian Coat of Arms.

Colombia Greets Roosevelt on Visit

(Continued from Page 1)

lowers along the coast, but was unable to conquer the Indians of the high plateaus.

A little more than a quarter of a century passed before Jiminez de Quesada established friendly relationship with the mountain aborigines and founded the present capital of Bogota some 400 miles up the Magdalena River.

With the establishment of a capital, Spain appointed a governor-general to rule over the newly conquered people and called the country New Granada. Here was on Dec. 17, 1819, that Gen. Simon Bolivar, after effecting a union between the country and Venezuela, formed a republic and named it Colombia. Bolivar became its first President during 1821.

Ecuador joined the Union a year later, but when, in 1830, Bolivar passed on, the Union was dissolved and "Greater Colombia," as the President had called it, was in succession named the Republic of New Granada, Granadine Confederation, United States of Colombia, and finally the Republic of Colombia.

The agricultural development of this nation possessing a seacoast on both the Atlantic and Pacific oceans has been largely determined by climatic conditions. Along the Pacific coast heavy rainfalls have limited productions mainly to rubber and tagua, although bananas and corn are raised in small quantities.

Along the Atlantic coast where the rainfall is not so heavy the products include sugar cane, corn, cotton, rubber, cacao, bananas, tropical fruits, and vegetables. Coffee is by far the leading agricultural crop and makes up nearly two-thirds of the value of all exports.

Colombia possesses large timber resources of mahogany, balsam, resins and waxes, dyewoods, and various species of rubber trees. And the nation is potentially rich in gold, for the entire Pacific coast is reported to be formed by gold-bearing alluvial.

Copper ore is plentiful, but owing to gold, receives little attention. The country's platinum output is exceeded at times only by Russia. Coal fields are numerous and conveniently enough located to take advantage of the market facilities available with the operation of the Panama Canal.

There are many commercial ties between Colombia and the United States. In Barranquilla, The Raymond Concrete Pile Company of New York City, and Winston Brothers of Minneapolis, are completing a terminal, which was first started with a $1,000,000 bond issue floated in the United States in 1925.

Bogota, the capital of the country, is high up in the mountains, in a climate of perpetual spring, only a few hours from the tropic regions below the rim of her plateau and yet enjoying daily 64 different kinds of fruits which come into her markets from the warm lowlands and the temperate mountain zones.

Close to the equator and lying within the tropic zone, the country has no changes of seasons, but the "dry" time is called summer by the inhabitants and the "rainy" time, winter.

These are some of the things that the traveler sees and experiences in Colombia, but if he be an interested traveler there are other more intimate and revealing views that he will have of the kindness and friendliness of Colombians.

Strike on Pacific Spreads in Face Of Peace Moves

Labor in Three Cities Votes on General Walkout—Federal Board Acts

SAN FRANCISCO, July 10 (AP)—Another fatality and increasing general strike threats in three cities drew the Pacific coast maritime dispute rapidly toward a new crisis today as a federal board pleaded for an armistice.

Trade unions in Portland and Oakland took definite action toward general strikes while a similar threat hanging over San Francisco spurred the federal board to determined efforts to bring a truce. The board, which opened public hearings on the maritime dispute yesterday under authority of federal law, moved behind the scenes to contact both shipowners and union representatives.

Shipowners have been called to answer questions pertaining to an armistice proposal late today, Mr. O. K. Cushing, member of the board, said. The board conferred last night with the "strike strategy" committee of seven appointed by the San Francisco Central Labor Council.

The Alameda County (Oakland) Central Labor Council, representing 79 unions with a membership of 32,000, called for a general strike vote last night. All unions were requested to report results of the ballot at "the earliest possible moment." The council also authorized a committee of seven to make strike plans and to coöperate with the San Francisco strategy committee.

Portland's labor council was authorized by the 105 unions in the city, with a membership of 25,000, to proceed with arrangements for a general strike, Mr. Gust Anderson, secretary, said.

Advised by Mr. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, that it was without authority to call a city-wide walkout, the Portland council authorized a "policy committee" to draft a general strike plan which will be submitted to the individual unions. The council suggested that employers be given until Thursday noon to adopt a settlement with the longshoremen.

At least 20 of San Francisco's 120 unions, whose membership totals 45,000, have voted for a general walkout or authorized the Labor Council's strategy committee to decide on the question.

An immediate threat of spreading disruption to business and commerce is the decision of 3700 San Francisco and Oakland teamsters to strike Thursday morning unless progress is made toward settlement of the maritime strike.

Labor 'Reds' Menace Cuba

HAVANA, July 10 (AP)—The Communist Confederation of Labor put last-minute touches today to plans for a "24-hour general strike" starting at midnight Wednesday in protest against the continued imprisonment of political prisoners now on a hunger strike.

The union demands the release of all the prisoners now on the hunger strike. Government officials characterized the confederation's move as an attempt to stage a "political strike" and took steps to thwart it.

Fort Worth Faces Tie-Up

FORT WORTH, Texas, July 10 (AP)—Several hundred union employees of the Northern Texas Traction Company voted to walk out today, after 15 members of the Amalgamated Association of Street Car and Electric Railway and Motor Coach Operators of America had been dismissed by the Traction Company.

Study Farm Strike

SEA GIRT, N. J., July 10 (AP)—Gov. A. Harry Moore today ordered Col. H. Norman Schwarzkopf, superintendent of state police, to go to Bridgeton to investigate strike conditions at the Seabrook Farms and to ascertain if possible how the trouble can effectively be stopped.

Gastonia Strike Off

GASTONIA, N. C., July 10 (AP)—Work was resumed yesterday at three local mills of the Goldberg chain which have been closed as the result of labor disputes.

New York Citizens Back Seabury Stand For One-House Plan

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 10—Strong support for Judge Samuel Seabury's stand for a single-house legislative body for New York City, instead of the "legalistic strait-jacket under which the city has blundered along since 1898," today stands written into the record of the charter reform commission following an open hearing here yesterday afternoon.

Representatives of the Citizens' Union, the Merchants' Association and other civic and trade groups read into the record strong recommendation for abolition of the Board of Aldermen and the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and urged the setting up of a single legislative body for the city.

The Citizens' Union declared that this city was "now almost unique among large American cities in having responsibility for local legislation divided among different bodies."

Mr. Hallett of the Citizens' Union held that the aldermanic board was "notoriously unrepresentative" and "too large for the most efficient operation." At the same tie, he continued, the Board of Estimate, while small enough to operate much more efficiently, has been equally unrepresentative.

Mr. George H. McCaffrey, spokesman for the Merchants' Association, characterized the present charter as "cumbersome," and declared it should be "thoroughly overhauled. It scatters responsibility, makes difficult the passage of needed measures and discourages public interest in government affairs, while in no way promoting efficiency or safety."

Mr. Joseph Clark Baldwin 3d, Republican member of the Board of Aldermen, also went on record for abolition of the aldermanic board and for the setting up of a single legislative body. Making it unlawful for members of the council to spend money which they had appropriated from the city treasury would, he said, do away with "logrolling."

Dollar-a-Year Man Cut To 87 Cents in Maine

AUGUSTA, July 10 (AP)—To be a $1-a-year man now—if working for the Federal Government—one must be willing to accept 87 cents.

Dr. Elmer W. Campbell of the state health bureau received that amount today as his annual salary as collaborating sanitary engineer in Maine for the United States Public Health Service, a position that requires him to investigate the water supplies of railroads and steamboats. The federal pay cut took 13 cents off his $1 salary.

'Ding' Does Art Work On Duck-Hunter Stamp

WASHINGTON, July 10 (AP)—The new stamp which duck hunters must buy from the government—at $1 a duck hunter—presents a waterfowl scene. It has been completed by Mr. J. N. Darling, chief of the Bureau of Biological Survey, but better known as "Ding" the cartoonist.

Revenue from the stamp—estimated by officials at between $600,000 and $1,000,000 a year—will go toward providing wild animals new homes. The tax was authorized by the last session of Congress.

Better Pastures Help New Jersey Dairies To Regain Prosperity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BEEMERVILLE, N. J., July 10—A new formula for putting New Jersey's dairy industry on a more efficient basis is being evolved through scientific research conducted on what was formerly a philanthropist's estate in this section of Sussex County. The plan, described here by Dr. J. W. Bartlett, dairy husbandman of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, Rutgers University, is to have the farmer improve his long-neglected, but potentially rich, pasture lands.

These pastures can be utilized, Dr. Bartlett holds, to reduce feed costs, raise better young stock, prevent erosion, and increase soil fertility. Fertilizer, applied in conjunction with better pasture management, is all that is needed to make this now "frozen" capital available, he declared.

The new formula has been compounded from research done by Prof. C. B. Bender, also of the State Agricultural Experiment Station, during the past three years at the James Turner Institute for Animal Research. Properties of the institute were given outright to the state in 1931 by Mr. James Turner of Montclair and embraces six farms on 1200 acres of land.

Research already completed has shown that the New Jersey dairy farmer can cut his annual $6,000,000 feed bill by $1,250,000 through special fartilizer applications and better management of pasture lands, Dr. Bartlett said.

Experiment station scientists have extended the pasture season on treated grass lands by four weeks and have greatly increased the total yield of forage through the use of lime, superphosphate, nitrogenous fertilizers and manure. Twice as many cows have been pastured on fertilized land than would be possible on untreated pastures. The savings in cash that would otherwise have been spent for grain feeds and the value of the increased pasture yield have more than offset the cost of fertilizer used.

Sisters Meet After 46 Years

Mrs. Lucy Page of Madisonville, Ky., and her sister, Mrs. L. McBride of Temperance Hall, Tenn., recently were united after a separation of 46 years.

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Black Satin with white bengaline threaded with gold, for Misses, 16.75

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Bargains on Every Floor
Don't miss this opportunity to save.
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YELLOWSTONE
1934 is "National Parks Year"

Magic Yellowstone, greatest and most amazing of our National Parks, is well worth crossing the continent to experience, but it may be included conveniently and inexpensively in a trip to the Pacific Northwest, Seattle, Portland, Tacoma, Spokane, Rainier National Park, California or Alaska. Escorted, All-Expense Tours, if you wish.

Yellowstone tour prices have been reduced and Western travel costs are the lowest in years!

May we submit itinerary and literature? No obligation. Mail the coupon or call at Northern Pacific office.

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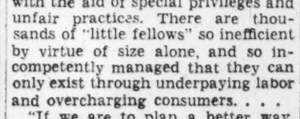

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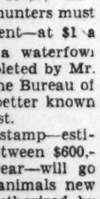

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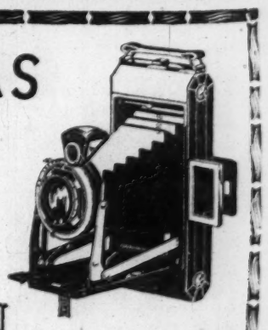

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Britain's Foreign Trade Grows Slowly but Surely as Industry Begins to Gain New Momentum

Unemployment Rolls Reduced by 650,000 in Last Two Years, With Greatest Increase Shown in Motor Vehicle Manufactories

Is Britain 'Round the Corner
Second of Three Articles

By Everard Cotes

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Britain's basic industries of iron and steel, cotton, coalmining, shipbuilding and agriculture, while doing better than they were, are in a very much less favorable position than are the banks and retail trades.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, recently summed up the situation. "The improvement in the condition of the country," Mr. Chamberlain said in introducing this year's budget in the House of Commons, "is due almost entirely to the expansion of the home market and to the greater part of that market having been secured for our own people. On the other hand our export trade, although it is better than it was, is still far behind the figure at which it stood only a few years ago, not because we are being beaten out of the field by our competitors, for on the contrary we have now regained our place as the first exporting country, but because of the disastrous shrinkage in international trade itself."

The movements in international trade referred to by Mr. Chamberlain are illustrated in the case of industrial production by the official returns of the British Board of Trade. These show that the United Kingdom in this important respect is doing better than any other Old World country, excepting Japan.

Japan Booming

Japan is alone in Europe and Asia in having actually increased its production during the past four years. In 1933 it turned out 26 per cent more goods than its pre-slump average. Britain, in the same period, lost 9.1 per cent. But other leading Old World countries did worse. France lost 19.3 per cent, Belgium lost 24.3 per cent, Germany lost 31.7 per cent and Poland 42.3 per cent.

In the first quarter of 1934 Britain improved upon this position. Board of Trade figures show production for this period at 109.0, compared with 110.6 for the same months of 1929. In other words, in this respect in recent months, pre-slump activity has been very nearly recovered.

British overseas trade, while doing better than it was, has not, so far, come anyway near to this high standard. The figures for the first four months of 1934 are instructive. Compared with the same period a year ago, British imports increased in value by 14 per cent and exports by 8 per cent. This has to be discounted by the fact that a great deal of lost ground has still to be made up. The monthly averages of January, February, March and April, 1934, at £59,000,000 in the case of imports and of £31,000,000 in that of exports, are still respectively £7,000,000 and £22,000,000 short of those in the corresponding months four years ago. This means that unless the present rate of improvement is speeded up materially, it must be long before anything like pre-slump trade is restored.

It is noticeable that the United States—with improvements respectively of 57 per cent in imports and 63 per cent in exports in the first four months of 1934, compared with the corresponding period of 1933—would appear to be recovering a great deal faster. It must be remembered, however, that the United States has further to go, since its monthly average of trade in January, February, March and April, 1934, was little more than half, either in imports or in exports, of what it was doing in the same months of 1930. The corresponding leeway in the case of Britain, compared with 1930, is approximately 12 per cent in the case of imports and 40 per cent in that of exports.

More Jobs

Employment in Britain, though still presenting the heavy total of 2,090,381 people out of work, is vastly better than it was, having been reduced by 650,925 in the past two years. The number of registered workers in employment at 10,187,000, also is now practically the same as in 1929, and 856,000 better than two years ago. This means that at least a material part of the natural increase in the population is finding remunerative work.

The recovery in employment has not been at all evenly distributed. At one end of the scale is shipbuilding where depression is still such that 49.7 per cent of the workers are idle. At the other end stand the motor vehicle, cycle and aircraft construction trades where only 8.7 of the total are out of work. The textile industry and coal-mining stand at varying levels between these two extremes.

Very encouraging improvement has of late manifested itself in the steel trade, especially in Sheffield where last year's output of 1,250,000 tons has topped all previous records for that center. This has been contributed to by armament work, but has been chiefly due to the activities of firms not participating in that business.

A detailed report drawn up for the Sheffield Chamber of Commerce shows that notwithstanding all allegations to the contrary the manufacture of armaments does not now exceed 10 per cent of the total production of steel and allied production in Sheffield.

The coal trade, though greatly reduced in size since prewar days when it employed 1,100,000 workers and turned out 5,500,000 tons weekly, is doing definitely better than it was. The latest returns (viz., for the week ending May 5) show 784,600 people employed and 4,297,200 tons produced. This is an increase of 1300 people and 332,400 tons on the corresponding totals of 12 months ago.

In the shipyards the position is best shown by the fact that whereas nearly two-thirds of the workers (63.5 per cent) were unemployed early in 1933, now the proportion out of work has come down to about half (49.7 per cent). The improvement has been continuous. It also extends to all the chief shipbuilding areas, including Scotland, the northeast coast of England, and to Belfast in Northern Ireland. It is attributed chiefly to government orders and to such subsidized mercantile undertakings as that of completing a big Cunarder vessel that until April, 1934, had been lying for two years a gaunt half-built colossus at Clydebank.

Practically no new constructions for ordinary unsubsidized mercantile shipping is going on, nor is such development expected until new plans under consideration by the Government for helping shipbuilding become known. For the time being, nevertheless, the position is definitely brighter than it was.

Fall in Cotton

In the cotton industry (employing 500,000 workers) the exports of British piece goods fell continuously from preslump years until 1931. A slight recovery took place in 1932. This, however, was only partially maintained in 1933. Since January last a small improvement has occurred, still leaving the trade, however, at less than half its dimensions in 1924, a typical preslump year.

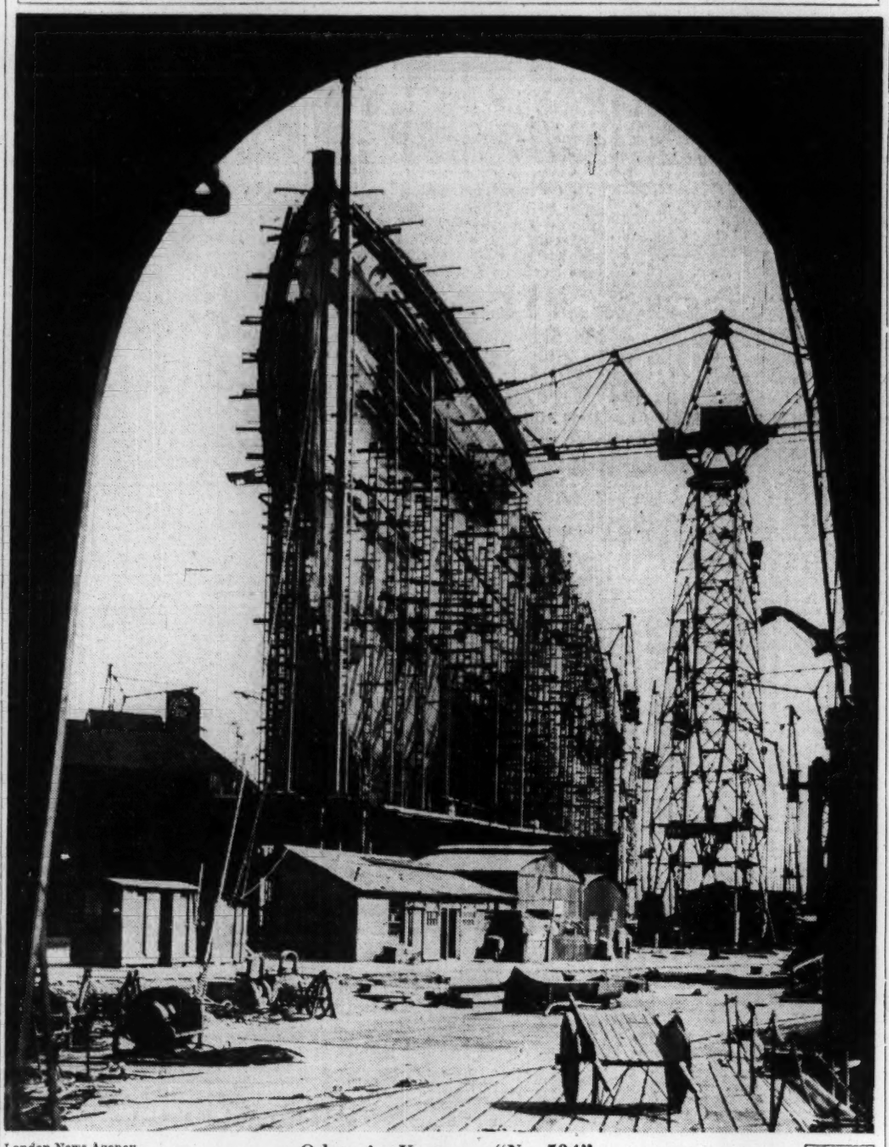
Agriculture continues depressed but the minimum wheat price of 45 shillings a quarter (504 pounds), now guaranteed to the farmer by the Government, has begun to stimulate output. Last year's production was 5,129,051 hundredweights (1 hundredweight equals 112 pounds) and that of the year before was 7,743,450 hundredweights, whereas in 1930-31 and 1931-32, before the minimum price arrangement took effect, the figures were, respectively, 4,141,350 and 3,011,825.

Some improvement is also claimed for the bacon trade where imports from abroad have been appreciably curtailed.

Britain, like the United States, is suffering this year from drought, but not to an extent likely to have anything approaching so big an effect in reducing agricultural outturn.

It may be added that the building trade is active. Slum clearance schemes are being pushed. The "Building Societies" — institutions which lend money on long-term mortgage to prospective house owners—last year advanced over £100,000,000, a record never previously attained in the case of such borrowers in Britain.

Building Largest Liner Gives Jobs to Jobless



London News Agency — THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Otherwise Known as "No. 534"

No, This Is No Ant's Eye View of a Modern Noah's Ark, But It's the World's Largest Liner in Process of Construction at Clydebank, Glasgow, Being Rushed to Completion by the End of September. Work Was Held Up for 27 Months During Part of the Depression.

German Cardinal Sounds Warning To National Socialists

BAMBERG, Ger., July 10 (AP)—Apparently encouraged by recent political events, Germany's incumbitable Roman Catholic Cardinal, Michael Faulhaber, yesterday, made the first public move for a National Socialist Roman Catholic reconciliation, but indicated that no concessions could be expected from the Roman Catholic side.

The Cardinal's appearance here dispelled rumors that he was under guard after the "purge" which cost so many lives in high places last week-end.

"No one welcomes a demand from a high official source for simplicity and cleanliness more than the Catholic Church," said the Cardinal, referring to the new instructions to National Socialists. "None will cooperate more readily."

The Cardinal's appearance was a signal for an impressive solidarity demonstration by the Roman Catholic clergy of Bavaria and at least 60,000 parishioners.

Overflow services were held in all churches.

Answering charges of particularism, he said the Roman Catholic clergy is rendering a great community service in the ministration to souls gone astray through suffering under the stress of the times.

Priests, he said, must "rise against the spirit of the times," adding that the Roman Catholic Church has no place for clergymen to profit by the popularity of present trends.

The Cardinal said that the clergy are meeting with untold difficulties because the public authorities are "putting a political construction on everything."

Uniforms have been forbidden to Roman Catholic organizations, but today the papal colors were in evidence everywhere and processions were permitted.

Art Notes

Moderns on Show

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Provincetown, Mass.

THE eighth Modern Exhibition of the Provincetown Art Association has been opened to the public gaze at the association's gallery. It is an interesting and provocative exhibit. It will shock a goodly proportion of natives and summer visitors alike, and visitors inured and sympathetic to the modern influences and attitudes confessed in the paintings shown may not feel them always thoroughly assimilated or successfully applied to the problems in hand. But whatever may be thought about this show, it will certainly not be found dull. And that, for a summer art colony show, is no small achievement.

There is a kaleidoscopic variety of styles and influences, and canvases by the same artist will often betray signs of dalliance in opposed camps. In the more conventional landscapes and still-lifes exhibited the beneficial effects of the newer attitudes toward painting are perhaps most happily epitomized. There is very little of the completely static and lifeless work that used to be (and, alas, still is) turned out in such quantities at the Provincetowns and Rockports of the earth. A new fluidity and rhythm, a new eye for design, and a new freshness in color-relation give animation to the least adventurous work. To recognize clearly enough the influence of this or that modern Frenchman does not minimize the indubitable gain.

But a majority of the exhibitors have gone much further than this, advancing along impressionistic paths toward such bold extravagances as Mr. Fritz Pfeiffer's "On the Dunes," and "Vase and Candle" or carrying a preoccupation with pattern to the fantastic lengths reached by Mr. Oliver Chaffee in his enormous "Still Life," which however, still preserves a certain recognizable, though remote, resemblance to nature. In numerous compositions natural objects, though named in the title, have been so completely fused into decorative design and abstraction that the innocent beholder who tries to unravel them, is foredoomed to failure, and will probably turn with relief to less enigmatic pieces of decoration, such as Miss Elizabeth Caliga's "Deer" or Miss Ada Gilmore's "Catalpa Tree." There are symbolic paintings by Miss Dorris L. Lewis which many will find intriguing, and two interesting compositions by Mr. Jido Fujita—one surprisingly entitled "Waterfront," the other a still-life, "Pomegranate." Mr. Karl Knaths, with his "The Cock's Domain," and Miss Ruby Evelyn Du Gosh, with her "T. C. Cafeteria," are among the most provocative paintings shown.

The exhibit will remain open through July 29. S. S.

Manhattan Sedentary, CWA Survey Reveals

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 10—New Yorkers are not, as commonly believed, restless householders, changing apartments each time spring cleaning comes around, according to Tenement Commissioner Langdon W. Post's interpretation of the results of a real property survey of the Borough of Manhattan. More than 100,000 out of the total of 479,000 Manhattan apartment-dwelling families have occupied their present apartments five years or more, Mr. Post revealed. Nearly half of this number have not moved in the last 10 years, the figures show.

The report is the first of a series of 30 dealing with a city-wide real estate inventory, now in progress of compilation. When completed it will reflect the information gathered in a house-to-house canvass of the 2,000,000 families in the five boroughs by 5400 Civil Works Administration employees.

Approval of Roosevelt Seen in Southern Vote

RALEIGH, N. C., July 10 (AP)—"An overwhelming indorsement of the Roosevelt Administration" was the interpretation party leaders here yesterday placed upon the smashing victory of Mr. Harold D. Cooley, Democratic nominee, over Mr. Hobart Brantley, the Republican candidate, in Saturday's special election to fill the unexpired term of the late Representative Edward W. Pou of the fourth district.

The election was the first in North Carolina since 1932. Unofficial returns from 109 of the 152 precincts today gave Mr. Cooley 15,172 votes and Brantley 946. Gov. J. C. B. Ehringhaus termed the Cooley victory as "a vote of confidence in President Roosevelt and a tribute to the candidate.

Turkish President Calls for United War on Narcotics

Secretary Hull Asks States to Pass Legislation of Uniform Type

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 10—Messages from Gazi Mustafa Kemal, President of Turkey, and Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, were features of a meeting of the World Narcotic Defense Association here yesterday. The session commemorated the first anniversary of the international convention for limiting the manufacture and regulating the distribution of narcotic drugs, which went into effect at year ago upon ratification by Turkey.

"I cannot help stating," read the message of President Mustafa Kemal, "that the end in this good and humanitarian undertaking is not yet attained. There is much to be done before humanity is completely delivered from the plague of narcotics. By these words I do not mean to deny the greatness of the success achieved. My aim is to emphasize the necessity of further effort and especially of close coöperation between all nations."

Turkey, he added, has monopolized the production of the raw materials from which the drugs are made, therefore paving the way to a rigid control at the source.

Commenting on the message of Turkey's President, Mr. Hull said the United State had not yet fulfilled its obligations under the convention. Legislation for enforcement can only be enacted by the legislatures of the several states, he said, and many of these will have bills to this effect under consideration at their coming sessions.

A proposed uniform state narcotic drug act was cited by Mr. Hull as a means of obtaining equivalent laws from the various legislatures. This act, he said, was drafted by the conference of commissioners on uniform state laws and carries the approval of the American Bar Association and the American Medical Association.

"It is hoped that the importance of this act will not be overlooked at the coming legislative sessions," he added.

Further world measures needed to complete the victory over the drug trade were elaborated by Mehemet Munir Bey, Ambassador of Turkey to the United States, and by Rear Admiral Richmond P. Hobson, U. S. A., retired, president of the association. The Turkish move to control the raw materials for narcotic drugs was described by the Ambassador as "anticipating future treaty provisions."

This statement, called modest by Rear Admiral Hobson, was said by him to contain the key to the next concerted move on the part of the nations. Just as the present convention limits the traffic in a manufactured product, he said, a new convention must limit the actual manufacture of the drugs.

This final victory, he said, should be won at a conference now in preparation under the auspices of the League of Nations.

Reindictment of Insull Demanded in Indiana

HAMMOND, Ind., July 10 (AP)—A thorough inquiry into the recent quashing of indictments against Samuel Insull Jr., and other officers of the Northern Indiana Public Service Company, was demanded yesterday.

Mr. J. M. Asher of Hammond, foreman of the Grand Jury which returned the indictments, issued a statement last night asserting there was ample evidence upon which to base the indictments, and demanded speedy reindictment of all defendants. Special Judge Maurice E. Crites threw out the indictments July 2 on testimony of a juror, Mr. Fred Cavender, of Lowell, Ind., that Judge William J. Murray of Lake County appeared before the jury while the case was under consideration.

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Republicans Seek To End Democrats' Power Over House

Plan $600,000 Campaign to Smash Two-Thirds Rule Used by Roosevelt

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 10—National Republican leaders, following their eightieth anniversary celebration at Jackson, Mich., settled down here yesterday to the business of preparing for an intensive congressional campaign which they hope will send enough Republicans to Washington to break the Democratic two-thirds rule in the House and give them a working majority to help pave the way for a Presidential victory in 1936.

That the success of the Congressional campaign is of vital importance to the immediate future of the Republican Party was agreed by its national leaders yesterday as they viewed their possibilities of blocking further Democratic recovery and reform measures during the latter half of the present Presidential term.

They hope to win favor with the people by demanding that a stop be put to the President's assumption of administrative power and that the Government be made more "representative." If they win enough seats to do this, they will consider their chances for 1936 are immeasurably better.

Fletcher Encouraged

Declaring that he was "very much encouraged," Mr. Henry P. Fletcher, new chairman of the Republican National Committee, spoke informally at a press conference in the office of Mr. George F. Getz, national treasurer, of the possibility of a vigorous campaign for at least 235 of the 435 Congressional seats.

If the Republicans can get 218 seats, they will have a working majority, but this, of course, is nearly twice as many as they have now, with a total of 115.

Putting their Congressional campaign headquarters in Chicago, where it can work in close touch with the treasurer, Mr. Getz, the party plans to raise $600,000 to finance the Congressional campaign. Representative Chester C. Bolton of Ohio is head of the Congressional campaign, while the Senatorial campaign is headed by Senator Daniel O. Hastings of Delaware.

Aiming at Vital Spots

As Mr. Bolton viewed the Congressional campaign, the most important thing for the Republicans to emphasize is the breaking of the Democratic power to suspend the rules, through the help of which the President has put over some of his biggest measures.

"If we get 146 seats," Mr. Bolton said, "we can stop this two-thirds business. We only have to elect 30 or 40 to do this.

"At the present rate," he said, "there's no use having Congress. Let's stop this undemocratic, unconstitutional kind of government, and in other words, let's get back a little representative government."

Trend Raises Opposition

Mr Fletcher said he based his optimism primarily on letters which had been coming in to him, unsolicited, which reflected considerable dissatisfaction with the present national policy.

"In certain districts," he said, "they don't like the NRA; in others they don't like the AAA, and I don't think that anywhere they like the bureaucratic system that's growing up. Many of them say that after all this country's got along pretty well under the old system, in protesting against the changes which are going on."

During the three days of meetings here the leaders expect to organize working groups of various kinds.

Washington Generally Sure Change in NRA Is Imminent

President Is Thought at Bottom of General's Vacation—Many Agree That Blue Eagle Chief Is Now Liability to Party

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 9—Out of a welter of rumors concerning the future of the NRA and the relationship to it of its chief, Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, several points were established today as being well within the realm of probability if not fact. These were:

1. The Administration is generally agreed that the NRA structure must be drastically modified. The problem is receiving intensive study in several circles, including that of the new Industrial Emergency Committee headed by Mr. Donald Richberg which was set up with this task in view.

2. There is almost universal agreement that it is to the best interest of the Administration to drastically limit the at present almost autocratic power held by General Johnson. A division of his responsibility among members of a new board to take over control is said on good authority to be imminent.

3. General Johnson's much advertised summer speaking tour to bolster up the NRA is being transformed as much as possible into a vacation during which it is hoped that public attention will be attracted to other matters and give the NRA a rest from the spotlight which has recently been following it persistently and unkindly.

4. During the General's vacation—which several Administration leaders are hoping to extend as long as the General can possibly be persuaded to stay away—a board of existing NRA sub-chiefs will be constituted which will provide a convenient stepping-stone toward a permanent arrangement of this type and minimize the appearance of a sudden demotion for the General.

5. President Roosevelt retains the strongest personal friendship for the General and, while realizing the extent to which he and the NRA which he created has become a political liability, is certain to arrange the transition in such wise as to spare the General's feelings and avoid any appearance of dissatisfaction with the job he has done.

Awaits President's Return

Left uncertain amid the whole situation, however, is the time element and the definite form which the NRA organization will take. Administration opinion is sharply divided over whether the changes should take place in the near future or be deferred until after the coming election in order to avoid the appearance of admitting a mistake. It is considered almost certain that nothing actually will be done until the President's return.

Until that date the board which will substitute for the General during his absence from Washington will act as a temporary stop-gap. It will be a convenient device which can be used as a springboard for a thorough reorganization. It would effectively pave the way if and when this course is decided on.

In the meantime there is nothing in this expedient which would prevent a return to the Johnsonian autocracy should anything happen during the summer to reverse present Administration opinion and influence the President to continue it as it has been to date.

General's Attitude in Doubt

There is no doubt that influential members of the Administration are bringing pressure to bear on the President for a reorganization. In fact it is reliably stated that his westward cruise provided him with an opportunity to escape immediate action and give his unhurried consideration to the problem from a distance before allowing himself to be rushed into a final decision.

That General Johnson himself has sponsored a reform proposal has been widely rumored, but best indications here are to the contrary. They are bolstered up by the fact that the General is the type of individual who never admits defeat or never deserts his guns when he is under fire. He has always insisted also that he would never give up his job at the NRA until he was satisfied in his own mind that it was finished.

The White House itself is inclined to go slow on the matter because of some questionings as to the motives of those who are pressing for a change as well as because of the President's personal friendship for the General. There is no avoiding the fact that the vehemence of the General's public speeches and his occasional arrogance toward industrialists have made him unpopular personally and a liability to the political fortunes of the Administration.

Thinks Rest Advisable

This explains why a tentative schedule of 12 speeches to be delivered by the General during his summer tour has already been cut down to three under White House pressure and may be cut even lower.

A rest, the President is quoted as believing, might rescue him from violent speech and action when under pressure. At the same time there is considerable concern over what might result if the General were allowed to go on the stump as much as he might like. It is considered wise, as well as kind, to keep him quiet for a time.

One report current here has it that the President refused to give much heed to the anti-Johnson group until he heard of the summer speaking tour the General was planning. This was too much and he then sent for the General and quietly insisted on a policy of rest and quiet rather than aggressive defense.

Species of Rhododendron

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Shoe Buyers Pour Into Boston

Quincy Leads Police Radioing

Repeal Noises Annoy Brookline

(Continued from Page 1)

loaves of bread a day, and the $4000 which this rise adds to the collective budget, it begins to assume larger proportions. In a year this little penny increase adds many thousands of dollars to the consumers' bill.

But the increase was necessary, says Mr. P. A. O'Connell, state Emergency Council director, for the sugar, wheat, and flour industries already had pushed up their prices.

Radio

Quincy Wins

One of the principal drawbacks of municipal police radio systems has been that in time of emergency police headquarters has had no way of telling whether its message had reached its objective until the particular cruising car or patrolman reported back later by telegraph or by telephone. When minutes counted this was a serious fault.

Two-way radio communication, of course, is the obvious solution to this prob'em. The chief stumblingblock to two-way radio heretofore has been the lack of a suitable frequency which would not be subject to atmospherics, fading, or the need for extensive equipment or a high-powered transmitter aboard the cruising car. Below the 10-meter band radio engineers finally found the ideal medium in radio waves, some that traveled in a straight line were not subject to fading or static, had better-than-telephone constancy, did not require complicated apparatus or high power.

Among local police departments Boston, Quincy and Brookline have been among the first units to avail themselves of this better two-way communication frequency. The race, if indeed it was a race, to see who should be the first to have its cruising patrolmen talk back to headquarters was won handily yesterday by Quincy in the completion of the transmitter at headquarters on Sea Street and installation aboard one cruising car.

Chief Everett H. Bishop of Quincy states that the equipment aboard the one equipped police cruising car in that city is known as a "transceiver," that is, a combined transmitter and receiver, which operates on a wavelength of 7½ meters. The patrolman has merely to flip a switch, pick up a small portable microphone, in order to answer a call from headquarters.

A spindle-shaped mast atop the police headquarters on Sea Street sends a signal of 50 watts power to communicate with the one car already equipped, one other car, three sergeants' cars and a patrol wagon soon to be equipped.

Liquor

One Hour Too Much

Dry Brookline, when it went wet, made a job of it, some residents now think. It allows its liquor selling places to keep open until 2 o'clock, they complain, while in surrounding towns most of these establishments close at 1. Unsatisfied imbibers from Boston, Cambridge and other places, the complainers continue, hike over to Brookline for one more hour of reveling.

A rooming house operator on Beacon Street says tenants can't sleep until 3 o'clock because of noise from a near-by "lunch" room. She called the fact to the attention of the Brookline selectmen. The board has begun to think seriously on the problem, may act at the next meeting to cut an hour off the opening hours of its "repeal saloons."

Miscellaneous

Lost: One Dumb Guard

Crows have been known to perch disdainfully on "scarecrows" set up to frighten them away. But so far there's no record of them having flown off with such a dummy guardian. Of course Mr. Carl F. Anderson of Washington Street may not have been the victim of feathered thieves, but his trusted dummy is gone, clothes and all.

Yesterday Mr. Anderson having to leave his home unguarded for a time, dressed up a dummy and left it in charge seated in the front yard. Returning later he found his yard and home in custody only of a vacant chair. Mr. Anderson's description of his kidnaped dummy to the police was: White, 5 feet, 11 inches in height, with brown hair, and when last seen wore a blue suit with a pencil stripe, a new straw hat, a white shirt and blue tie."

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Esplanade Concert Fund

If Boston is to hear its fast-becoming-traditional summer Esplanade concerts this year, appreciative listeners will have to offer further monetary encouragement. Only one-sixth of the necessary $12,000 needed to assure the series had been received last night, according to Mr. Arthur Fiedler, director. Work on the new acoustic shell is being pushed, however, and sponsors expect a more enthusiastic response to the fund appeal later on. Contributions may be sent to the Arthur Fiedler Esplanade Concert Fund, Merchants National Bank, 28 State Street, Boston.

Crime

A Lesson for the Gullible

Robin Hood and his merry men robbed the rich to give to the poor. Boston's newest "petty racketeers," according to the police story, robbed the poor to fill their own pockets.

Here's the way they worked. They would watch newspaper advertisements of persons looking for work, select a prospect. Then they would telephone him or her, offer a position. There was one very necessary qualification though. The candidate must be well dressed. And to prove it he or she must buy new clothing, leave it at some hotel where the prospective employers might call to look at it at their convenience. They even asked that the sales slip be left so the quality of the clothes could better be determined.

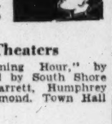
Then one of the racketeers would call at the hotel, pick up the clothing, take it to the store from which it was purchased, pocket the money, forget about the job hunter.

Police say two men, Chester Gadsby and Edward Lynch, whom they picked up yesterday on a tip from a suspicious "prospect," have thus victimized from 25 to 50 people in the vicinity of Boston. The suspects were questioned at police headquarters today, held for hearing in the Municipal Court tomorrow.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

HARVARD UNIVERSITY — Lecture, "The Consumer and the NRA," by Dr. Caroline F. Ware, associate professor of economic history, Vassar. New Lecture Hall, Cambridge, 8. Open to public.



Near-by Summer Theaters

COHASSET — "The Shining Hour," by Keith Winter, presented by South Shore Players with Edith Barrett, Humphrey Bogart and Ruth Hammond. Town Hall Playhouse, 8:30.

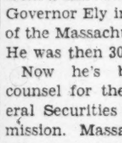
Movies

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"The Return of the Terror," Edgar Wallace mystery. Fenway at 2:24, 5:01, 7:38, 10:15. Paramount at 10:10 a. m., 12:51, 3:22, 6:03, 8:44. Also "Kiss and Make Up."

FINE ARTS—"Gitta Discovers Her Heart," with Gitta Alpar and Gustav Froehlich. 1:10, 3:28, 5:10, 7:30, 9:45. Also "Geisha Girl," first Japanese picture shown in this country.

KEITH'S—Leslie Howard in "Of Human Bondage," from W. Somerset Maugham's story. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

STATE—Charlie Ruggles in "Murder in the Private Car," comedy mystery. 1, 3:15, 5:35, 7:50, 10.



UPTOWN—"Little Man, What Now?" with Douglas Montgomery and Margaret Sullavan. 1, 3:58, 6:56, 9:54. Also Elissa Landi in "Sisters Under the Skin."

ORPHEUM — "Operator 13," Civil War spy story with Marion Davies and Gary Cooper. Vaudeville headed by Larry Richman, formerly of "Bitter Sweet." 9:25 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:40, 9:45.

TREMONT—"I Cover the Waterfront," with Ben Lyon, Claudette Colbert, Ernest Torrence. 9 a. m., 1:10, 4:03, 6:56, 9:57. Also "Man's Castle," with Spencer Tracy and Loretta Young.

METROPOLITAN—Presentation of "Young Musicians Orchestra" of 105 players under the direction of Sevitzky. Kay Francis in "Dr. Monica." Also vaudeville. 11:39 a. m., 2:05, 4:52, 7:39, 10:34.

EXSTER—Frank Buck in "Wild Cargo." Also Mary Brian and Phillips Holmes in "Private Scandal." 2:10, 5, 7:45.

SOUTH STATION THEATER — Travel picture of Maryland; Betty Boop cartoon; Shirley Temple short; color picture of the West; also newsreels and other features. Continuous from 9 a. m.

KEITH-BOSTON — Wheeler and Woolsey in "Cock-eyed Cavaliers." 11:41 a. m., 2:08, 4:35, 7:02, 9:29. Also "The Love Captive."

TOMORROW

LYNN HISTORICAL SOCIETY—First in series of free admission openings of House and Museum to the public, 125 Green Street, 2:30 to 5. To be continued every Wednesday throughout the summer.

BOSTON ROTARY CLUB—Luncheon meeting, inauguration of new president, Hotel Statler 12:15.

BOSTON MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—Free guidance in American Rooms, Mrs. Sayward, 11.

NEW ENGLAND SHOE AND LEATHER FAIR—Final day. Luncheon, exhibits, meetings.

Appointments

Another Recruit

Prof. John J. Burns was plucked from a Harvard teaching position by Governor Ely in 1931, made a justice of the Massachusetts Superior Court. He was then 30 years old.

Now he's being considered as counsel for the newly-created Federal Securities and Exchange Commission. Massachusetts once more offers a native son to Washington. Already this month Prof. James M. Landis of Harvard has been sent down as a member of the securities commission, and Mr. Joseph P. Kennedy, chairman of the commission, is a former Boston boy. Similarly Mr. Edwin S. Smith, called as a member of the Federal Labor Relations Board, was a Massachusetts product, having relinquished his position as Commissioner of Labor and Industries here to go to the capital.

Of course, Judge Burns may not accept the federal job. Mr. Kennedy says the judge, now all of 33 years old, has been asked if he would be interested, but has not indicated his attitude, and has not been offered the position formally. Judge Burns himself merely notes that the office hasn't been offered him.

Paraguayan Troops Start Chaco Drive

LA PAZ, Bolivia, July 9 (AP)—A war office communiqué today said Paraguayan forces opened a new offensive in the Ballivian sector of the Gran Chaco yesterday, piercing an advanced Bolivian line to the depth of one kilometer.

Heavy fighting continued today, the announcement said.

The communiqué denied reports from Asuncion, Paraguay, that a Paraguayan plane brought down a Bolivian plane yesterday.

"A dispatch from the First Army Corps," it said, "reported the bombardment of Fort Ballivian by four enemy planes. No damage was done.

"Captain Rivera pursued one of the Paraguayan ships and overtook it over the Bolivian lines, shooting it down from an altitude of 1500 meters in full view of our forces."

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

All Times Daylight Saving

Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair and slightly warmer tonight and Wednesday; gentle to moderate easterly to southeasterly winds.

Maine: Fair and somewhat warmer tonight and Wednesday.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Generally fair and slightly warmer tonight and Wednesday, except possibly local thundershowers Wednesday afternoon in the north portion.

Massachusetts: Fair tonight and Wednesday; slightly warmer Wednesday and in northwest portion tonight.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight and Wednesday; slightly warmer Wednesday in interior.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate east shifting to southeast or south winds over south portion, and gentle to moderate southeast or south winds over south portion, and fair weather tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	65	74	New Orleans	78	86
Bermuda	82	90	Norfolk, Va.	72	78
Chicago	80	80	New York	72	82
Denver	68	92	Philadelphia	72	86
Helena, Mont.	60	84	St. Louis	74	92
Jacksonville	80	88	St. Paul	68	88
Kansas City	80	100	San Francisco	56	72
Los Angeles	64	82	Washington	72	84
Miami, Fla.	82	86			

A—9 a. m. July 10.
B—Maximum July 9.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 11:29 p. m., Wednesday 12:02 a. m.
Height of tides 9.8 feet, 9.8 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:52 p. m.

Start of Cherry Trees in Italy

The early Roman Emperor, Lucullus, is credited with having introduced cherry trees in Italy.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

New New Dealers

The James M. Curley faction is on firm ground when it asks: "Who of all the candidates for state office is the genuine Roosevelt man?" The answer, of course, is, "Mr. Curley." No amount of hocus pocus, no amount of posthumous lashing oneself to the Roosevelt mast, no amount of "back somersaults" will gull an observant public into placing Governor Ely and Brigadier-General Cole, Democratic convention nominee for Governor, ahead of Mr. Curley in allegiance to President Roosevelt.

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The sight of Governor Ely and General Cole hugging the Blue Eagle and cajoling it into sweeping the Ely-Wash-Cole ticket to the summits of state office is a titilating one to many persons. From that summit Governor Ely has been unleashing criticisms of the New Deal that have caused national comment and his convention charge that the press had misquoted him has not altered the belief that he is hostile to much of the Roosevelt Administration. In addition, Governor Ely fought tooth, nail and claw against the Roosevelt nomination.

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Clouding the Issue

Now from the Ely household, in which the Al Smith service star has shown so brightly, is pushed forth General Cole all dressed up in knickerbockers in the fashion of Hyde Park and shouting praise to President Roosevelt. There is of course the little matter of his having indorsed Al Smith against President Roosevelt and of his omitting to make a single campaign speech for Mr. Roosevelt after his nomination. But by a process of recantation, obfuscation and reinterpretation of history, it may possibly be made to appear that Governor Ely and General Cole always wore knickerbockers.

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On the other hand, Curley will have little trouble proving that he was the State's Roosevelt man when skies were dark, when they were blue, and when they showered sunshine on all but him. His 12,000-mile campaign Odyssey in behalf of th President, his stand against Massachusetts' Smith Democracy, his "emigration" to Puerto Rico and all prove him to be the genuine article. The active, unrefutable fidelity of Curley to the Roosevelt fortunes but accentuates the contrast of the Governor's camp in its relation to the Administration.

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The Ely-Cole forces are obviously plucking from the fire an ember too hot to hold if they base their campaign on their "loyalty" to the President. And many people would ridicule the effort. To these people this issue is not so all important. Curley for all his support of the President might make Massachusetts a very bad Governor. General Cole for all his uncertain attitude toward the President might make the State a very excellent Governor.

Many political commentators believe General Cole should move to a stronger position. That of support of the President is a difficult one to hold; it draws the fire of Curley's most effective batteries and there seems to be some camouflage about it.

Of course, the Democratic leaders must exploit the successes of the Administration. But this cannot be done by lip service alone. If General Cole were to support with fervor a program of specific liberal legislation for Massachusetts, he would accomplish much to prove his allegiance to the President and his policies. Until such time as Governor Cole undertakes such a campaign, many persons will be justified in wondering if he really understands or if his sympathies are really with the New Deal, which he so loudly espouses.

Man to Fill Cole Shoes

With the possibility that the man to succeed General Cole on the Board of Trustees for the Boston Elevated will be named tomorrow, Governor Ely was sure of only one thing today. That was that he will be a Democrat. Almost as soon as the Governor was firmly seated in his office after a week's vacation at Westfield, he was besieged by reporters. The news hawks were mainly interested in the rumor that State Auditor Hurley would take General Cole's place.

Vacation-bronzed Governor Ely seemed to feel that such serious matters were of distant concern. Then glancing at the calendar he apparently changed his mind and said he might make his recommendation to the Executive Council tomorrow.

In reference to the Hurley rumor, he declared, "no horse has the pole in this race." He revealed that he had interviewed former Mayor Michael O'Neill of Everett relative to his availability for the position. Also cooling his heels in the Governor's anteroom was former Senator James J. Twohig, who may or may not be a candidate.

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Despite the opening of the statewide motor vehicle enforcement program, started in June, the macabre procession of highway accidents continues to mount. Redoubled efforts were asked of all police chiefs today to stem the rising tide of casualties. The first week of July resulted in 29 more fatalities than was the case during the same week last year.

Ralph M. Blagden.

Theaters

"Tight Britches"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WEST FALMOUTH, Mass.—Long and enthusiastic applause greeted the final curtain on "Tight Britches," a folk drama of the Smoky Mountains, presented at the Beach Theater here last night. The play, by John Tainter Foote and Hubert Hayes, is being tried out by Rowland Stebbins (Lawrence Rivers, Inc.), producer of "The Green Pastures," who plans a Broadway opening this fall.

It is stirring, this play about a young mountaineer who is too weak for his high ideals, too full of thoughts really to think, too "big for his britches." Ulys Palmer has always had the urge to preach. Torn between what he believes to be God's will and his family's desire that he shall make a good marriage, the boy realizes too late that the girl whom he has wronged is the only one with strength of character and faith enough to be his wife.

Greater than the story of Ulys Palmer, however, is the story of Aunt Vistey, revealed only through her actions. "Tight Britches" might be discounted as merely melodramatic were it not for this and one or two other characterizations. Vistey's alternately caustic, cold, kind nature makes her perfectly willing to give up her own happiness for the sake of her nephew. Jean Dixon, through a slow sure realization which grows upon the audience, develops a character as strong and hard and grand as the mountains in which Vistey dwells.

"Tight Britches" is, in a sense, a woman's play. For the only persons to face squarely the issues of the plot are the aunt and Sally Tabor, the heroic "trash" girl, well played by Joanna Roos. Even Lou Cabe, the rich neighbor's daughter, with her "furrin" education and hankering for "pitchers," has favoring qualities.

At present the play, especially the first act, can stand cutting. The character of Brad Palmer too needs toning down. Some of his lines interrupt and retard the mood of the play as a whole. Otherwise, "Tight Britches" is a well-constructed tragedy, powerfully moving.

The present company is usually effective. Besides those previously mentioned, Shepperd Strudwick handles Ulys for the most part surely; John Miltern makes much (sometimes too much) of the humorous, lazy Brad Palmer. A splendid "bit" is done by Kathleen Comegys as Fairdy Tabor, the wretched little wife of a brutal husband.

The play will be seen next week at the Country Playhouse, Westport, Conn.

J. D. B.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Farm reports	Chick Webb and	CBS soloist; orch.	Dance program
5:15	Monitor Views News	his orchestra	The Cosmopolitans	Skippy sketch
5:30	The Singing Lady	The Tattered Man;	"Jack Armstrong";	Melody Mart
5:45	Little Orphan Annie	Nursery Rhymes	CBS dance music	Dornan Brothers
6:00	NBC vocalist; orch.	Evening Tattler;	News Service	CBS soloist; orch.
6:15	NBC speaker	sketches; music	Sport reports; talk	"Bobby Benson"
6:30	Reports; features	Reports; music	Merry-Go-Round,	Dramatic sketch
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news	Salute program	popular program.	CBS dance music.
7:00	Grace Hayes; orch.	NBC piano duo	CBS Rhythm Club.	Reports; news
7:15	Don Humbert; strings,	Gene and Glenn	"House by Road"	Organ recital
7:30	Government talks	After Dinner Revue	CBS soloist; orch.	Golf lesson
7:45	"Amos 'n' Andy"	The Goldbergs	Boake Carter, news	Concert ensemble
8:00	Crime Clues; serial	Leo Reisman's Or-	"Lavender and Old	ERA Orchestra of
8:15	mystery story	chestra; soloist;	Lace"; musicale	Unemployed Mu-
8:30	Edwin Franko Gold-	Wayne King and	Lyman Orchestra;	sicians; forty-
8:45	man and his Band	his orchestra	forty-vocal soloists	piece band
9:00	Musical Memories	Ben Bernie and	George Givot, 'The	Local dance music.
9:15	with Edgar Guest	his orchestra	Greek Amb'ss'dor'	Organ; soloist
9:30	NBC Symphony Or-	'The Gentle Graft-	Himber Orchestra;	Local dance music.
9:45	chestra, Frank Black	er,' dramatic sk.	Joey Nash, tenor.	Reports; news
10:00	conductor; Doris Doe,	"Mlle. Modiste";	Hugh Connor and	"Conflict," sketch.
10:15	contralto soloist	Gladys Swarthout,	his orchestra	Troopers Orch.
10:30	"Tim Ryan's Rendez-	John Barcley and	Local dance music.	Melodic Strings,
10:45	vous"; sketch; orch.	others; orchestra.	Sport reports	from Toronto
11:00	Reports; features	Forecasts; talks	Yankee News Serv-	'The Party Issues'
11:15	NBC soloist; orch.	News; dance music	ice; Isham Jones	Sign off
11:30	News; Rudy Vallee &	Carl Hoff and his	and his orchestra	
11:45	his orchestra	orchestra	CBS dance music	

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:30 WBZ, United States Army Band, Capt. William J. Stannard, conductor.
12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; guest speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.
1:30 WNAC, Two games, Braves-Chicago, Braves Field, Fred Hoey, reporter.
2:00 WNAC, Address by Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield of Boston.
2:30 WEEI, "Two Seats in the Balcony"; soloists; concert orchestra.
3:15 WNAC, Braves-Chicago game, Braves Field, Fred Hoey, reporter.
3:30 WBSO, Good Cheer Service, conducted by The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns, readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy and other authorized literature.
3:30 WEEI, Women's Radio Review; guest speakers; orchestra.
3:30 WAAB, "The Pan American Highway," Ernest W. Smith.
4:30 WBZ, Chicago Symphony Orchestra, from Century of Progress, Chicago.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
6:00 WAAB, Near East Foundation: Cleveland E. Dodge; Herman Bernstein, speakers.

Dinner and After

7:15 WBZ, Roosevelt Poll; sports high spots, Graham McNamee.
8:00 WAAB, ERA Orchestra of Unemployed Musicians' concert.
8:00 WEEI, "Baron Munchausen"; Cliff Hall; Peter Van Steeden's Orchestra.
8:30 WNAC, Everett Marshall's Broadway Vanities; soloists; orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, All-Russian program by Goldman Band, Edwin Franko Goldman, conductor.
9:00 WEEI, "Town Hall Tonight"; Fred Allen; players; soloists; orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, Nino Martini, tenor; chorus; concert orchestra.
9:30 WBZ, Sketch, "Just a Habit," with Ralph Bellamy and Sally Blaine.
9:45 WNAC, Fray and Braggiotti, French and Italian piano duo.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI, Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians.
10:00 WNAC, Program to and from Byrd expedition at Little America.
10:30 WEEI, "The Other Americas," Edward L. Tomlinson, lecturer and author.
11:30 WEEI, National Forum: speaker from Washington.

Mirrors Events

Bachrach

Miss Dorothy P. Hill

Director of Second Summer Institute of Social Progress

Rule by Industry Forecast for U. S. From New Deal

(Continued from Page 1)

president of Brookwood College, New York.

Mr. Muste shares the belief of Dr. Lerner that a form of Fascism threatens the United States.

"Eventually," he asserted, "every nation must choose between socialized, scientific economy under workers' control or Fascism and a return to barbarism."

End of Capitalism Forecast

But unlike Dr. Lerner Mr. Muste views economic Fascism as the "last ditch" of capitalism and a short ditch at that. Driven by the desire for profit, the economic system, no matter how much it may be sealed by Fascist recourses, will spring leaks at a hundred points and finally collapse, he contended. Again unlike Dr. Lerner, Mr. Muste credits capitalism with insufficient intelligence to dig in successfully for any length of time.

Mr. Muste continued:

"Employers under the New Deal are told, for example, that laissez faire has led to chaos. So we must have more planning and integration. Wages, hours, prices and so forth are regulated. At the same time they are told that they must operate at a profit, in competition with others. Inevitably the employer is then concerned to keep down his costs, including labor costs, and the struggle betwen employer and employed is on. Chiseling is attempted.

"So long as a comparative few take surplus profits the masses cannot have the purchasing power to buy back what they have produced. Furthermore, because of surplus to be disposed of, international competition for markets continues, and with it the threat or actuality of war.

"Since the profit system is based on scarcity, every attempt to save the capitalistic system today is necessarily an attempt to curtail production, put brakes on industry, lower the standard of living, suppress liberty—ending in Fascism.

"Recovery is not assured. There are over 10,000,000 unemployed and 16,000,000 on relief rolls. It remains to be seen whether private industry will revive sufficiently to pay taxes to provide interest on the Government debt. Even if temporary recovery comes, it will be spotty and artificial. New machinery will throw more men out of work. International rivalry will revive it."

Viewpoints Clash

The institute, with its 130 members, its faculty of prominent educators and economists, with its schedule of morning lectures, of round tables and evening addresses, got under way to the pyrotechnics of radical theorizing. Mr. Muste suggesting the probably violent collapse of capitalism and Dr. Lerner predicting the ascendancy of capital to the position of a colossus, both sounded notes that grate harshly on the ears of their countrymen.

But the intent of the institute as explained by Miss Dorothy P. Hill, director of the institute, is to hold the mirror indiscriminately up to events. And such is the texture of the human mind that most of the mirrors give different reflections. During the two weeks of the institute Mr. Muste will be followed by advocates of the New Deal, of reaction and extreme conservatism, until all points of view have been represented.

Miss Hill expressed apprehension lest local persons gain the misapprehension that the afternoon and morning round tables, with their course of instruction, are not open to them.

Success of New Deal Held Hope of Europe

WASHINGTON, June 10 (AP)—Dr. Milan Stojadinovitch, former Finance Minister of Yugoslavia, yesterday expressed hope that the New Deal will be successful. He is spending several days in Washington, conferring with Government officers.

"All the countries of the world are today closely bound together with economic ties," he said in a statement.

"The crisis in America has had serious repercussions on European economic conditions and we hope that with recovery in America, conditions in Europe will also show improvement. Consequently, we earnestly desire a successful outcome for President Roosevelt's program."

Mooney Heads D. A. V.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., July 10 (AP)—Mr. Volney P. Mooney, Los Angeles, was elected national commander of the Disabled American Veterans at the final session of the national convention July 6 New Haven, Conn., was selected for the 1935 convention.

Boston Snapshots

Waiting for the Sunrise—We are not enthusiastic about early rising. To crawl out of the downy cot at the crack of dawn is not our way of showing zest for life.

To drive into the morning is another matter altogether. We did this recently after an all-night jaunt from Connecticut. Instead of merely blinking sleep-filled eyes against the glare of the sun, we were able to appreciate each subtle change as the dark hours rolled into the light ones.

Slowly black gave way to gray. Apparently it was not going to be a brilliant sunrise. As the darkness lifted, little clouds of mist driven from the highway lurked like the ghosts of allegory in the fields and valleys.

Gray was becoming white when we first noticed the sun resting like a fat orange on a cloudbank. Little clouds began to race across its face, fleeting continents on a giant globe. Suddenly it disappeared, only to emerge a moment later, a gold disk.

We still felt very "out-thereish" as we glided silently through little villages, with house shades still drawn in sleep. Here and there smoke curled from a chimney. An early workman or two occasionally interrupted our feeling of solitude. We passed great trucks, parked by the roadside while their drivers slept.

The sun was back again. This time the burnished gold was gone. In its place, a white ball gleamed through the clouds as though it had just been poured, screaming hot, from a smelting furnace.

Prosaic sights—a street car grinding its way along the tracks, a grocer hosing down the sidewalk before his store, a small boy hurling neatly folded papers onto doorsteps—brought us to the realization that dawn had given place to day.

So we still disapprove of what some people like to call "getting up with the birds" (often a misstatement even if one is indulgent), but there are other approaches to the dawn.

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Fitchburg Feline Feeds Foxes—Somewhat after the order of Little Buttercup, Peggy, a black cat with a white chin, has gone in for baby fox farming. Five little silver fox pups who were left motherless a week after birth are now flourishing because of Peggy's kindness. Before her arrival a fox had been placed in the cage to nurse the puppies but she refused flatly.

Like the chicken who hatched duck's eggs, Peggy is now separated from those she reared, being barred from the cage. She still insists on protecting her foster children, however. When she sights a dog stalking near by, she instantly dashes for the cage and stands guard over five good-sized foxes until the danger has passed.

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Public Garden Fountain Groups—George Washington, cold and dignified astride his bronze mount, has youthful company these days. Those who have occasion to pass through the Arlington Street entrance of the Boston Public Garden at Commonwealth Avenue may have wondered about the two fountain groups on either side of the gate. We looked into the identify of the children who dare to play in the very shadow of the father of his country.

They are the work of Miss Bashka Paeff, a young Boston sculptor, who has been invited by the Boston Park Department to exhibit them this summer. One, the single figure, is the "Boy and Bird Fountain" and the other the "George West Fountain." Several solemn frogs spray water on the two little boys in the George West group, while in the other a complete contrast is seen in the idyllic figure of a child kneeling and halding a bird in his hand.

We found out a few things about Miss Paeff. In the first place, it was the children on the Common who first inspired her to do this sort of thing when she was a student at the Museum of Fine Arts. After watching them feed the birds daily, she did a small piece called "Boy and Bird." Three bronze replicas were made and one went to the spring exhibition of the National Academy of Design in New York, where it was the first item sold. The other group was done later on.

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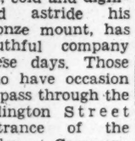
A Few Examination Boners—With schooldays gone and past for another year, the dusty smell of books and classrooms is forgotten. Teachers are the last ones to be released, for there are—except in very modern instances—always "exams."



An English teacher friend was telling us about one she got. One girl had asked the meaning of the word "inevitable." And being reminded of the Latin source, "vito," she said, "Oh yes, I know what that means."

Later, on a Shakespeare exam she wrote: "The plot of Antony and Cleopatra is inevitable because it mentions a great many things and winds in and out of them."

We also picked up the following:

"Antony tries to fall on his sword but he makes a flop of it."

"Achilles' mother dipped him in the river Stynx and he came out intolerable."

Cuba Extends Raids For Arms in Effort To Thwart Revolt

HAVANA, July 9 (AP)—Raids for arms were spread throughout Cuba today by Col. Fulgencio Batista, commander-in-chief of the army, who is convinced he has thwarted what would have been a major revolution inspired by former army officers.

Colonel Batista ordered the arrest of several former officers as well as enlisted men. Some threescore are already in jail charged with conspiracy.

Jubilant at what he considers a triumph over his enemies, Colonel Batista said apparently some members of the "ex-officers' association," whose headquarters were raided Friday, planned to make him a member of their association "honoris causa" (for the sake of honor).

"Crossmarks" placed against his name and those of other army officers, Colonel Batista asserted, may have indicated he was a marked man. He said, however, he believed the heads of the ex-officers association did not know of the revolutionary plot and that many of those under arrest are innocent and will be released.

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The Home Forum

The Stone Arch Was a Symbol

THE village ended, legally and geographically at the top of Hallam's Hill There were no pavements, except for one proud thoroughfare through the center of the town; the westward road took one by shades and shadows of change past the brick schoolhouse in its grove of oak trees, past Davidson's pasture and Davidson's lane. Then a long gravel path allowed one's feet to forget brick sidewalks. Grasshoppers sprang like tiny quail, flashed their coral underwings in zigzag flight and merged instantly with the dust of the road. It was always afternoon when we came this way; the sun was in our eyes, and it caught the dust of the air and changed it into floating bronze; and sun and dust lay warm together on the hedge that walked at our elbows

Two great ash trees stood black against the sky at the top of Hallam's Hill, reaching up, up, unsatisfied. They were the landmarks toward which we strove; when we reached them, the village was behind us, the winding slope of the road below us, and at the bottom of the hill the old Stone Arch and all the pleasant country round about. The Arch was a symbol; our own particular Khyber Pass. Once across it, off the road and over the stile we were free.

We crossed the valley and began to climb. Westward of the three big hills, the country lost only a little of its elevation; it remained a sort of plateau. At the northern end a wedge of woods insinuated itself between cultivated lands, separated therefrom by rail fences. Working southward, one found the timber widening, deepening; the forest began to shut out the sun and the sound of cowbells was no longer heard. To us it seemed that one could continue so indefinitely; that, the deeper one ventured, the wilder and more interesting the area became. This was one of the charms of the Stone Arch country; the feeling that it was the threshold beyond which we became gradually explorers and adventurers.

* * *

The essence of the region was more than geography—more than hills and woods and yellow, wet ravines. It had something to do with associates, because the same woods, the same unsunned ravines, held not a particle of charm when visited, at other times, with the botany teacher and her notebooks. We should have enjoyed it, if, for no other reason, because we were the guides of the party; when the instructor asked for wild roses, we knew exactly where to take her These things—Jacks-in-the-Pulpit, dog-toothed violets and turkey-toes—we had known of old But we stood about uneasily while she discoursed upon the specimens, and the girls and strangers to the region crowded around her in proper attention. Dick Richardson felt a strangeness, Ike Peterson felt it; they looked at each other in perfect understanding, not knowing what it was they understood. Lafayette Barney came close to expressing it.

"They's a stump back in there," he remarked hopefully, "with spunk water in it." Miss Bach raised her eyebrows politely. "Yes'm—all year 'round. Never gets dry."

"Now I hope you silly boys," said Miss Bach severely, "don't believe—"

"Oh no," we chorused, and gave up. She wouldn't understand. To her the place was a laboratory, but to us it was home. It was our hollow stump and our spunk water; the Jacks-in-the-Pulpit, too, were ours. Perhaps they weren't of much interest to a botany teacher, but we felt no responsibility in the matter. It had been her own idea. We collected our specimens, dutifully pressed and labeled them with long names copied out of the flower books, serene in the knowledge that school would soon be out and that, when the notebooks were long forgotten, the woods would be ever the same.

It is good to go to the woods, but it is not good to read too much about them. They are a mystery; a pleasant, lovable mystery that one can rub shoulders with, loaf with in long summer afternoons, tarry with in twilight, and leave, at last, a mystery still. What good to know a frog as an amphibian, a vertebrate? His back is no more glistening, his throat no whiter or more tremulous, his bow-legged stance no less astonishing, than if one calls him simply a frog. Suppose one does dig a layer deeper into human knowledge and learn his Latin name—is the mystery less? Actually, no; but practically, yes—because the observer then says: Oh, yes; genus thus and species so—and the subject is closed. A little knowledge, and the mind snaps shut; consciousness of none and it stays open.

* * *

We all cherished the dream of some day penetrating south to where Bracken's Branch—the same creek that flowed beneath the old Stone Arch—joined the Mackinaw; but none of us ever did. There was a legend that a certain older boy, two winters back, had skated Bracken's Branch that great distance, and in so doing had seen a mink; that he had covered a good sixteen miles and arrived home late for supper. Lafayette Barney built himself a canoe one summer, a strange black creation with prominent ribs, suggesting forcibly the dictionary pictures of aboriginal craft; he spoke vaguely of "sailing" her, some day, to the Mackinaw. But the boat, having been ribbed with barrel hoops, was quite semicircular in cross section and never seemed certain which was her bottom and which her beam, and Lafayette, when he pushed out from shore, was never sure of reaching the other bank without capsizing. Before he had mastered the art of remaining upright with her, she took a permanent sidewise set, and from that time on would travel only in semicircles. I fancy the owner became discouraged; we heard no more of the cruise to the Mackinaw, and one day I saw him riding her over the four-foot drop at the ice pond dam. The task was too great; her career ended in a burst of splinters.

In any event, one must be afoot to get the proper feel of the woods; and afoot we usually went, for economic reasons if for no other. In April we ranged the hills for spring beauties—common, pale little flowers that burst into profusion almost before the cold rains had washed the snow away. Then the earth grew firm and warm; violets played their visual melody with cowslips and trillium adding their bright counterpoint. In heavy summer, with gooseberries in mind, we filed through the deep-vaulted woods where the sun slanted down in vain attempt to pierce the dimness. Insects hung in globular swarms, rapid individual motion within the limits of slow group progress, a vapory gray ball; floating with us for a time, disappearing somewhere in the path of a little breeze. Faint cheepings and snappings came from the thickets; we could glimpse the jerky travel of chipping sparrows and slate-colored juncos. Sapsuckers spiraled up and down the hickory trees, exploring the bark with their unbelievably active bills; threatening every instant to fall, but proving quite as adept with head down as with head up.

* * *

Everywhere was motion, and everywhere was sound. Crows cawed from their dead tree at the edge of some distant field. Locusts sang; tree frogs, or so we called them, added their bit from invisible nooks. A spray of leaves, nipped off by a foraging squirrel, came slowly winding down, brushing other leaves, scratching against a tree trunk, alighting with a faint tick on the carpet of leaves that had fallen, year by year, from the same oak tree. Flickers called, bluejays screamed from a great distance, a rabbit thumped his padded feet back in the brambles.

Too soon the sun's rays came from below the treetops, finding easier entrance from the horizon. The explorers headed back toward the Stone Arch, leaving the woods, coming again to the three big hills. There was always—barring gooseberries!—a race from crest to foot. Paces began irresistibly to lengthen; the earth dropped away from under foot until habit was on unfamiliar ground and each leap into space was a problem in itself. The wind rushed by our ears, the landscape flew back at unfamiliar speed. The temptation to jump became tremendous; the next time the earth was within reach we leaped high and far. For seconds we flew as the hawks: arms outstretched, wind tugging at the eyelids, the whole body, for the moment, utterly free. But the earth rushed up to meet us and spun us over and over; and, as we rolled, we would see Dick Richardson and the others rolling, too. Then up, another run another leap, another tumble, and so to the bottom of the hill and the banks of Bracken's Branch.

The Stone Arch was yellow in the last rays of the sun. We filed across it, idly touching the warm stones as we went. We would come back.

JOHN F. HAYES.

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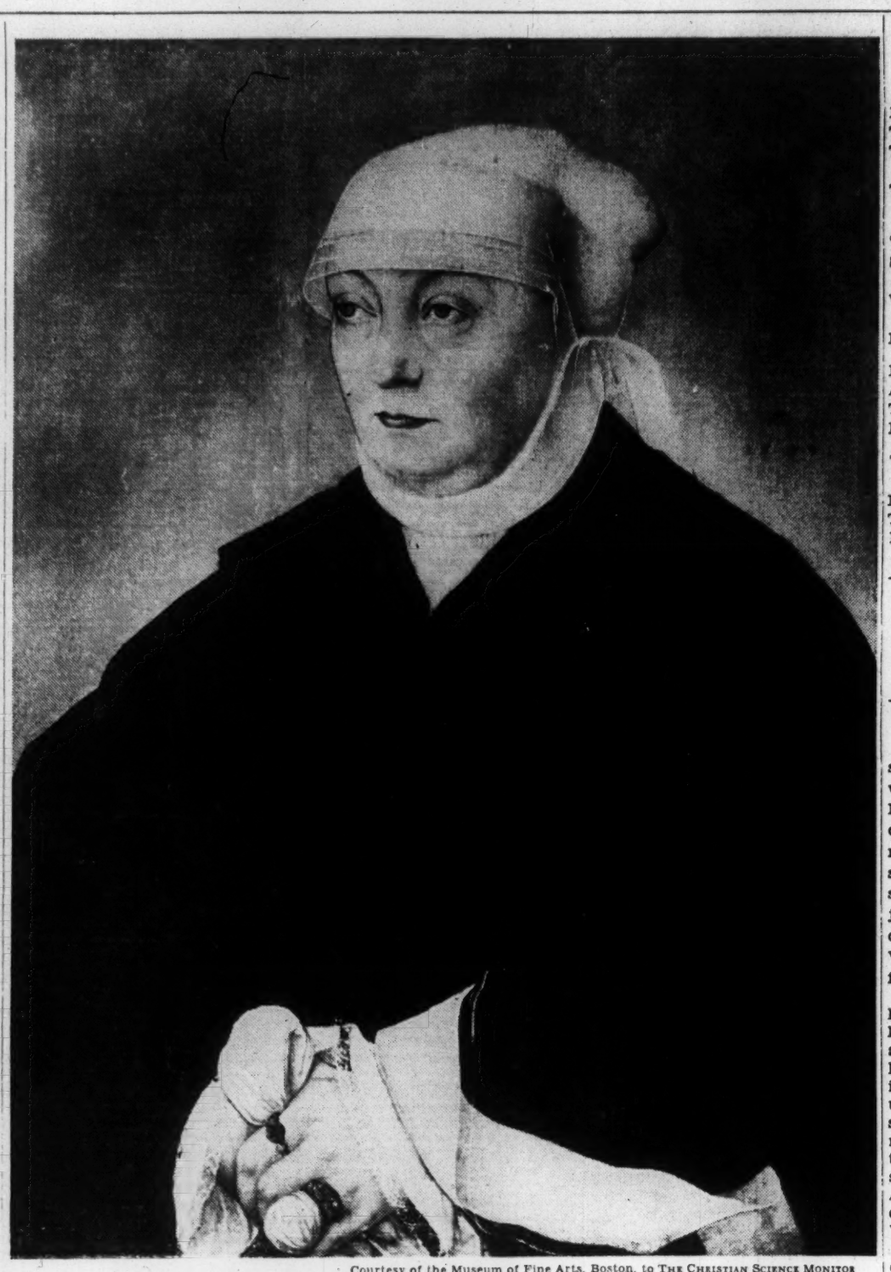

Courtesy of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A Lady in Black, by Lucas Cranach

Translating Chinese Ideographs

When the ideograph is examined, apart from the simple dictionary definition, implications of further meaning appear. There are the connotations of the ideograph, which induced the poet to use it in preference to another, as an English poet may use *dusk, twilight, sunset,* or *evening,* according to the shade of meaning which he desires to convey. In order to obtain a full and adequate translation of the ideograph, these indications must be considered. For example, there are several ideographs, each of which may be translated *morning, dawn* or *sunrise.* One of them pictures the sun just above the horizon, another the newly risen sun above the head of a man in armor, and still another the sun in a mist seen from a boat. In spite of the contention of some critics that the Chinese do not read their poems "etymologically," one is forced to consider, in translation, the choice of ideographs. Otherwise it is as though the French should translate our *dusk, twilight, sunset,* and *evening* all by the one word *soir.* Of course, this principle of analyzing the ideograph can be pushed too far, until it becomes impractical and illusory, but to follow it is to come close to the genius of the Chinese language and the native interpretations of poetry throughout the centuries.

To the Occidental, handwriting is a means to an end—the expressing of a thought in an enduring form on paper. To the Chinese, calligraphy has been placed on an equality with painting, and an expert with the brush and ink stone was honored equally with the artist. His ideographs are paintings — pictures, if you will—and when reading them he takes pleasure in their beauty of outline and in the pictures they bring to his eye, as much as in the simple "word-ideas" (if the term may be used) which they convey. We have to look rather far to see the *beech* in our modern *book,* but as the ideograph for *night* is the picture of a roof with a man and the moon under it, we are not stretching our imagination, or risking the accusation of pedantry, in contending that the Chinese reader receives from this ideograph a richness of connotation greater than that of the word-idea *night.* This example is sufficient to show that the translator must give grave consideration to the composition of all the syllables in his attempt to convey to the foreign reader the full meaning and intent of the poet.

These, then, are the problems of the translator in a field which has been far from overcrowded. Thousands of beautiful lyrics still await translation, and every one that is given to us brings us closer to a real comprehension of the Chinese mind and spirit. More than this, each translation brings to our own culture an added richness, warmth, color and depth.—From "The Hundred Names": a Short Introduction to the Study of Chinese Poetry, by HENRY H. HART. (University of California Press.)

Blue Morning

Three slim birch trees
Beside the mossy path;
Fluttering of bright wings
In their morning bath,
And a song—
For the puddle shows the sky
Blue—!

MARJORIE FAIRBANKS HOLT.

A Parliamentarian of the Future

Jane Campbell, Parliamentary Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs, was a woman of tact, gayety, and determination. She was, in addition, a tidy woman—liking India-rubber bands, desk trays, and cardboard envelopes marked "answered," "unanswered," and "suspense." Her office table, unlike the office tables of other Ministers, was unencumbered. A mahogany waggon on her left side received the boxes which had not yet been opened: a mahogany waggon on her right received the boxes which she had dealt with and which were passed on for further circulation. A nest of little pigeon-holes upon the desk itself contained the buff, the green, the pink labels which she inserted into these incessant boxes. . . .

She would turn to the left, open the topmost box, extract a file of papers, transfer the boxes, still open, to her right side, slip off the white ribbon which held the file together, smooth the top paper flatly with her palm, read the minutes, read the despatch, stretch forward for her fountain pen, flick a neat little tick against the letters P. U. S. S., initial the neat tick "J. M. C. 2/6/39," blot the initial with a silver pad, stretch forward again for a clean label, insert the label over the two brass teeth which would grip it when the box was closed, slam the lid sharply, turn the key, reach forward the push-bell, saying "African Department, please" to the resultant office-keeper, glance for a second to assure herself that the correct box had been taken: and then relax. "Well," she would say, relaxing, "what can I do for you?"—From "Public Faces," by HAROLD NICOLSON. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Master Humphrey's Clock

Dickens, at the close of the morning interview with Richard Barnes, observantly traced his footsteps down the wide cobbled Market Place, and just below the Cross, at Amen Corner, his attention was drawn to an old-fashioned shop displaying title for his next book, Master Humphrey, Clockmaker. Always a minute and impassioned observer, he noticed in the shop doorway recess on the right-hand side, a quaint long-cased clock, which suggested the idea of a new series of tales, and a title for his next book, Master Humphrey's Clock.

Some novelists ransack distant lands for romantic incidents and local colour, and neglect the scenes of every-day life of their own country. It was not so, however, with Dickens; he chose simple homely subjects as the groundwork of his wit and tenderness, and successfully interwove them in his popular romances. It was thus that he immortalized Master Humphrey and his familiar Clock; and he also happily chose a book-name that appealed to ordinary people, who were ostensibly his most frequent readers and ardent admirers. . . .

The novelist possessed a wonderful fertility of imagination, and with an undeniable genius was able to animate inanimate objects without any apparent effort. He made many a short story out of common, trivial and small things. With enthusiasm he could seize upon almost any object, a house, a sign-post, an upturned boat, a door knocker, a curiosity shop, and with tender and familiar words he makes a sort of human being out of an old clock.

Master Humphrey's Clock, a household tale-telling magazine, a framework or scheme for many stories, originally came out in eighty-eight weekly numbers. The serial contained romances retold from old chronicles, some Pickwickian interludes, and "The Old Curiosity Shop," "Barnaby Rudge," and preliminary and final addresses from "Master Humphrey."

In the prologue are reflections by the owner of the Clock, as he, in a thoughtful mood sits musing in the chimney corner. He conjures up a number of fanciful associations with the dream-haunted treasures that surround him, and dwelling upon them he specially commends his dear old timepiece—"My glancing at them may not be without its use, for it may help in some manner to explain why I have all my life been attached to the inanimate objects that people my chamber, and how I have come to look upon them rather in the light of old and constant friends than as mere chairs and tables which a little money could replace at will."

"Chief and first among all these is my clock:—my old, cheerful, companionable clock. How can I ever convey to others an idea of the comfort and consolation that this old Clock has been for years to me."—T. P. COOPER, in "With Dickens in Yorkshire." (York: Johnson.)

Between the Mountains and the Sea

Between the mountains and the sea
The white sheep graze contentedly:
Tides cannot flood nor breakers reach
Their pasture high above the beach.

The shepherd's boy in linen smock
Spends all his leisure with the flock;
When mists blot out the mountains steep
He helps his father fold the sheep.

In summer he delights to lie
All night beneath the tranquil sky;
The starlit dawn and twilight dim
Begin and end the day for him.

Though school days in the town seem long,
He hastens homewards with a song
To wander on that pleasant lea
Between the mountains and the sea.

EDITH E. LAMB.

Listening for the Voice of Truth

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE are many in the world today who, looking for relief from their difficulties, are asking the question, "Which way shall we go to find confidence and peace?" Turning this way and that for deliverance from perplexity and fear, and hungering for assurance, they are willing to be led, yet fearful of taking a step out of the old paths in which they and their fathers have moved.

When Moses, having discerned that God is Spirit, was divinely directed to deliver the Israelites from their bondage, he listened to the voice of God telling him what he should say and what he should do, and obeyed in the face of every seemingly insurmountable difficulty. And the Israelites, believing that God had appointed him to deliver them, listened to his instructions and were brought in safety through the waters of the Red Sea, and through the wilderness.

Awake and watchful, the faithful shepherds of Bethlehem heard the angel voices on the first Christmas morn bearing tidings of great joy, and were led to the stable "where the young child was." It was because she was listening that Mary Baker Eddy heard the voice of Truth in our own time, telling of one infinite God, Mind, and of His perfect creation, and later gave Christian Science to the world.

Jesus, the Way-shower, said to his followers, "When thou prayest, enter into thy closet, and when thou hast shut thy door, pray to thy Father which is in secret." "The closet," Mrs. Eddy explains in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 15), "typifies the sanctuary of Spirit, the door of which shuts out sinful sense but lets in Truth, Life, and Love." Here, in the quiet consciousness of unchanging good, we can close our thoughts to the clamoring voice of error trying to disturb us, and listen to the voice of Truth, declaring that Spirit reigns, Love reigns, and that God is All-in-all.

Error would have us believe that our best efforts may prove futile; that the fact that we have something of value to give to the world is no guaranty of success; that all we can do is to go blindly on without any positive assurance of getting anywhere. Are we heeding these lying suggestions? Are we allowing them to hinder our rightful activities? It is the same false voice which from the beginning of time has tried to deceive men into believing themselves victims of circumstances over which they have no control. Awaking to the fact that, as Christian Science teaches, man is the perfect idea of infinite Mind, we can put the lie out of our consciousness and, turning to omnipresent Love, declare with perfect assurance, "Thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, for ever."

We cannot listen intelligently to two things at the same time. If we lend our ears to the suggestion that we are poor, unwanted, miserable, and perplexed, we shall fail to hear the glorious assurance. "Beloved, now are we the sons of God." If we believe ourselves and our fellow men to be at the mercy of circumstances, dwelling in matter, governed by material laws which eventually end in death, we are not obeying Christ Jesus' command to heal the sick and raise the dead, and are unfaithful witnesses to the one all-powerful God.

Knowing that its time is short, evil—error—is clamoring with increasing insistence for recognition, endeavoring to persuade us into believing that the present is uncertain and the future perilous. As alert sentinels we should ever be on guard lest aught that is unlike God, hence untrue, find entrance into our consciousness.

When a telephone is used every effort is made to shut out the sounds that interfere with the clear reception of the message coming through. In listening for the voice of Truth we should take care to shut out all erroneous thoughts that we may be enabled to receive the message of wisdom which will lovingly guide us each step of our journey. Thus shall we hear the "still small voice" coming to us as it came to Elijah of old on Mount Horeb, after the turbulence of the earthquake, wind, and fire had ceased, giving us encouragement and confidence

On page 264 of Science and Health we read, "When we learn the way in Christian Science and recognize man's spiritual being, we shall behold and understand God's creation, —all the glories of earth and heaven and man." When we learn the way! As faithful seekers for the truth, may we listen to the sweet sound of the angel voices—God's messengers—and accept the tidings of great joy.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Auf die Stimme der Wahrheit horchen

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

VIELE Menschen in der Welt, die von ihren Schwierigkeiten frei zu werden suchen, fragen sich heute: „Welchen Weg sollen wir einschlagen, um Zuversicht und Frieden zu finden?" Sich dahin und dorthin wendend, um von Verwirrung und Furcht frei zu werden, und sich nach Gewißheit sehnend, lassen sie sich gern führen, fürchten sich jedoch, einen Schritt zu tun, der aus den alten Wegen, die sie und ihre Vorfahren gegangen sind, herausführt.

Als Mose, nachdem er erkannt hatte, daß Gott der Geist ist, göttlich geführt wurde, die Israeliten aus der Knechtschaft zu befreien, horchte er, was die Stimme Gottes ihn reden und tun heißen würde, und gehorchte angesichts jeder scheinbar unüberwindlichen Schwierigkeit. Und da die Israeliten glaubten, daß Gott ihn ausersehen habe, sie zu befreien, befolgten sie seine Anweisungen und wurden sicher durch das Rote Meer und durch die Wüste geführt.

Wachend und wachsam hörten die treuen Hirten von Bethlehem die Engelstimmen an jenem ersten Weihnachtsmorgen große Freude verkündigen und wurden zu dem Stall geführt, „da das Kindlein war". Weil Mary Baker Eddy horchte, hörte sie in unserer Zeit die Stimme der Wahrheit den einen unendlichen Gott, das Gemüt, und Seine vollkommene Schöpfung verkündigen und gab später der Welt die Christliche Wissenschaft.

Jesus, der Wegweiser, sagte zu seinen Nachfolgern: „Wenn du betest, so gehe in dein Kämmerlein und schließ die Tür zu und bete zu deinem Vater im Verborgenen". „Das Kämmerlein", erklärt Mrs. Eddy in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 15), „versinnbildlicht das Heiligtum des Geistes, dessen Tür den sündigen Sinn ausschließt, aber Wahrheit, Leben und Liebe einläßt". Hier, im stillen Bewußtsein des unwandelbaren Guten, können wir unser Denken gegen die uns zu stören suchende geräuschvolle Stimme des Irrtums verschließen und auf die Stimme der Wahrheit horchen, die erklärt, daß der Geist, die Liebe, regiert, und daß Gott das All in allem ist.

Der Irrtum möchte uns glauben lassen, daß unsere besten Anstrengungen sich als vergeblich erweisen können; daß die Tatsache, daß wir der Welt etwas Wertvolles zu geben haben, keinen Erfolg gewährleiste; daß wir nichts weiter tun können als blindlings weitergehen, ohne unbedingte Gewißheit, etwas zu erreichen. Achten wir auf diese Lügeneinflüsterungen? Lassen wir uns durch sie an unserem rechtmäßigen Wirken hindern? Es ist dieselbe falsche Stimme, die von Anbeginn an versucht hat, die Menschen durch Täuschung glauben zu lassen, daß sie Opfer von Umständen seien, über die sie keine Gewalt haben. Indem wir durch die Lehre der Christlichen Wissenschaft zu der Tatsache erwachen, daß der Mensch die vollkommene Idee des unendlichen Gemüts ist, können wir die Lüge aus unserem Bewußtsein ausscheiden, uns an die allgegenwärtige Liebe wenden und mit vollkommener Zuversicht erklären: „Dein ist das Reich und die Kraft und die Herrlichkeit in Ewigkeit".

Wir können nicht gleichzeitig verständnisvoll auf zweit Dinge hören. Schenken wir der Einflüsterung Gehör, daß wir arm, überflüssig, elend und verwirrt seien, so vermögen wir die herrliche Versicherung nicht zu hören: „Meine Lieben, wir sind nun Gottes Kinder". Glauben wir, daß wir und unsere Mitmenschen den Umständen preisgegeben seien, daß wir in der Materie weilen, von materiellen Gesetzen beherrscht seien, die schließlich zum Tode führen, so gehorchen wir dem Gebot Christi Jesu, die Kranken zu heilen und die Toten aufzuwecken, nicht und sind untreue Zeugen des einen allmächtigen Gottes.

Da das Böse, der Irrtum, weiß, daß seine Zeit kurz ist, schreit er immer beharrlicher nach Anerkennung und sucht uns zu überreden, zu glauben, daß die Gegenwart ungewiß und die Zukunft voller Gefahren sei. Als umsichtige Wächter sollten wir immer auf der Hut sein, daß nichts Gott Unähnliches, also Unwahres, in unser Bewußtsein eindringt.

Wenn wir telephonieren, sind wir bestrebt, die Geräusche, die das deutliche Hören der Botschaft stören, auszuschließen. Ebenso sollten wir, wenn wir auf die Stimme der Wahrheit horchen, sorgsam alle irrigen Gedanken ausschließen, damit wir die Botschaft der Weisheit empfangen können, die uns Schritt für Schritt liebevoll auf unserem Wege leiten will. So werden wir das „stille, sanfte Sausen" vernehmen, wie Elia vor alters es nach dem Erdbeben, dem Wind und dem Feuer auf dem Berge Horeb vernahm, und es wird uns Ermutigung und Zuversicht einflößen.

Auf Seite 264 in Wissenschaft und Gesundheit lesen wir: „Wenn wir den Weg in der Christlichen Wissenschaft begreifen lernen und des Menschen geistiges Sein erkennen, werden wir Gottes Schöpfung schauen und verstehen—all die Herrlichkeiten der Erde und des Himmels und des Menschen". Wenn wir den Weg begreifen lernen! Mögen wir als gewissenhafte Sucher nach der Wahrheit auf den lieblichen Klang der Engelstimmen—der Boten Gottes—horchen und die Verkündigung großer Freude annehmen!

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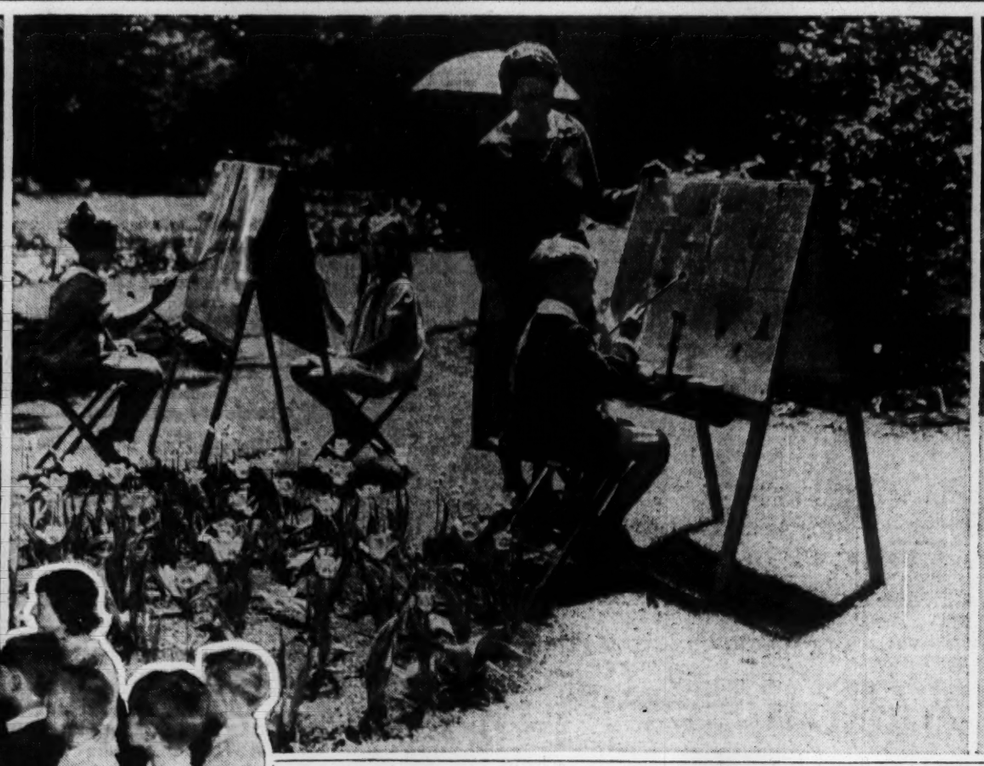
Progress in Education



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An Apartment House School

Summer Session Outdoors Adds Trips and Sketching

Special from Monitor Bureau

Chicago

AN AIRPLANE sailed with muffled roar over the green open court and gardens where half a hundred children were in classes. Not one looked up. Yet the third grade was more interested, generally, in aviation than in any other industry. A little group of artists went on painting trees, members of a reading class did not lift their eyes, two little children intent upon seeing how a tulip was constructed without touching the petals kept their rapt attention on the flowers. A robin hopped impudently into the midst of a circle of children hearing an absorbing story told, but did not distract the attention of the listeners.

"Pupils studying outdoors have much more concentration than they have when they are inside," Mrs. Grace Ward Sligh, director of the Marshall Field School for Children explained. "We've definitely noticed that."

Mrs. Sligh bases this observation on her experience in taking her regular classes organized last fall in the Marshall Field Garden Apartments out-of-doors into the garden court of the building on bright spring days. Now a new venture, a summer school for children of the 628 apartments, is being conducted.

Bridges the Long Vacation

The summer school, unique in that it takes care of the children of business and professional tenant mothers in after-school hours as well as providing a school for all children in the building between three and eight years old, opened with about fifty pupils ten days after the closing of the regular school.

The greater number of pupils in the regular school is accounted by the fact that many of the resident families of the Garden Apartments leave the city for the summer.

But staying in town has its compensations for the children who spend most of their days in the large open court green with patches of grass which they have planted under the direction of the gardener, Carl Friberg; shady with trees, gay with lawn umbrellas, and bright with flowers from the first tulip, through the perennials, to the last golden chrysanthemum. In the seclusion of the garden and the adjoining, modernly-equipped playground, they cannot hear the trolleys on Sedgewick Street nor the traffic of the other three streets. They see nothing of the movement, the marketing, hurrying, and crowded living all around them. They are as exclusive, as gay, and as happily active as they could be in a town-remote country club of their own.

From their serene security the pupils go forth with their teachers to view the things they have studied. They are taken on trips to the forest preserve and to the parks where the trees are much larger and vastly more numerous than their own and flowers bloom more profusely and in amazing variety; to a farm where they may see vegetables which they themselves know nothing of raising, and cows, pigs, and chickens that to city-bred children are merely a scenic part of summer holidays; and to an airport where they understand with a thrill the huge planes because of the miniature model they have studied and the little planes they have made.

Outdoor Emphasis

The summer school will continue most of the work that has been done through the year, with all possible activities carried on outdoors, special stress being laid on sketching and nature study, with considerable emphasis on reading and story-telling on allied subjects.

All pupils are taken on daily walks through the court gardens to inspect the development of the flowers through the season. They watch the gardener plant seeds and set out shrubs and bulbs, and the youngest among them knows that if they trample on tender young plants just coming up out of the soil there will be no flowers.

The summer school was decided upon because of the success of the first school year conducted by the Pestalozzi-Froebel Teachers' College, where Mrs. Grace Ward Sligh is a member of the faculty. Its primary purpose is to lessen the long space of time between June and September, keep the children from forgetting their habits of thinking and industry and care for the school-age children whose mothers' occupations take them away from home all day.

The pupils are from 3 to 6 years old, in pre-kindergarten, kindergarten, first, second and third grades. In the fall a fourth grade will be added to provide for the third-graders of last year who want to remain.

Her 'Junior Year' at Home

Had to Miss Out on College but Learned a Lot

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

California

Dear Friends:

One day when I was in high school a few of us were standing around admiring and envying a group of the February seniors who had at last reached the goal, and were going to graduate in a few days. In the group was a very wise teacher who remarked that he felt sorry for them!

So, a few days after graduation when I noticed nearly all the benches filled with the new ex-students I began to understand the teacher's strange remark. They were absolutely lost. Their lives had been so governed by school that when it freed them they didn't know what to do. Finally the situation became so acute that the principal had to ask all graduates to refrain from visiting during school hours!

This made quite an impression on me, and I felt as sorry for these students as one can that doesn't understand. For my own future was assured. I was going East to school as soon as I graduated. I did, and had two of the most glorious years of my life. I remember pitying my friends who had to remain in our home town after graduation. Life certainly must be boresome for them. Well, perhaps they were satisfied because they had never known anything better. As for myself, I felt sure I would never return. Why, what was there at home for me?

When the realization finally came that there would be no third year of college, I can assure you I had a very bad time of it. Then, too, my school would be too far away to sit on one of its benches for consolation. The future looked very black, and I began to wonder if youth was such a wonderful thing after all. Well, anyway, I didn't intend to go home till fall, and something surely would turn up in the meantime.

And it did! In the form of a letter from my mother. It seemed she had decided to go away for the summer, and I was to come home and keep house for my sister and father! All my dreams, hopes and plans had in a few minutes suddenly become things I couldn't use any more. The more I thought about the situation the worse it looked.

Finally, however, one afternoon the clouds broke, as such clouds do, and I saw three things very clearly. First, I was robbing myself of the pleasures of the present experience by worrying over the future. Second, my work for the summer was all laid out waiting for me, and I was fighting it because it wasn't as I thought it should be. And, third, I wasn't going "back home," but forward into new and better opportunities.

Need I tell you I had a happy and profitable summer?

In the fall when my mother returned, I entered business college and since that terminated about two months ago, I have been, really for the first time in my life, without anything to do. And yet this is hardly true, because never before have I had so little spare time.

A desire of long standing has at last been realized; that of refurnishing a certain room. This in turn has awakened a new interest in architecture, interior decoration and even flowers. My search for interesting little knicknacks has taken me to places and quaint shops I did not know existed.

National and international affairs which I have always looked on as outside my sphere I now view in quite a different light. In fact I have not time enough to read and study all the material at hand on my new found interests!

So, student, take heart; there are all kinds of "new worlds to conquer" even in your own home town!

E. A.

Books for Bankers

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Dear Dean:

Until a few weeks ago I was assistant cashier of a small bank in my home town. I entered the bank as a messenger after my graduation from the local high school in 1926. I have tried to be efficient in my work and I have been honest in every way.

I find myself temporarily (I hope and believe) unemployed because the bank did not reopen after the "Bank Holiday." Last year I took the course offered bank workers by the American Institute of Banking, learning much about foreign exchange, negotiable instruments, the law of contracts and the law of agency. I have also read the Commercial and Financial Chronicle, the Magazine of Wall Street, and the weekly letters of a financial service to which the bank subscribed. Yet I feel quite ignorant of the great subject of banking and finance.

I am married and unable to go to a great university or even to a college where I can study more along the line of my experience and interests. Can you suggest a course of study for me that will include some recent and reliable books that deal with money, the Federal Reserve System, investments, foreign exchange, banking problems and economics?

I have talked with the cashier and also with the president of our bank and they seem to place their chief reliance on their long experience in banking. The few books in our bank library are out of date, and I feel that conditions are changing so rapidly that those who expect to share in the "New Deal" in banking must be informed. Your help will be appreciated. Sincerely,

Bill.

* * *

Dear Bill:

Your letter interests me greatly. You are evidently determined not to let temporary obstacles prevent you from growth and ultimate success. I shall name a few books that you can read with profit.

Edison, Ford, Firestone, and a host of leaders in business, banking, manufacturing and finance have made good without attending any college.

Much will depend on your own efforts and the way you use your time. Concentration, determination, and discrimination in the selection of the books you study are important. In college the personality of the teacher inspires but it sometimes also prevents or makes unnecessary the growth of such qualities as initiative, resourcefulness, and self-direction, which are educative.

A Primer

I suggest that you begin your home study course by reading "A Primer of Money" by Woodward and Rose, 1932, Whittlesey House, McGraw Hill Book Company, New York City. This little book explains in a clear and simple way the "birth, growth, development and present operation of money and monetary systems." It advocates no theories but explains many. Its chapters on monetary standards, interest, bank credit, central banking, the Government and banking, exchange, the Federal Reserve, politics and money, booms and depressions, etc., cannot help but prove interesting to you. I know of no better book for you to begin with. Its glossary of definitions of banking and financial terms and its suggested readings will also be helpful to you.

"A Treatise on Money" by John Maynard Keynes, 1930, Harcourt, Brace & Co., is perhaps the most complete work on the subject of money. Its two volumes deal with the theory of money and the application of that theory. The style of this English writer on money, banking and finance is brilliant. This is a work that will require study rather than casual reading.

Further Background

"American Monetary and Banking Policies," by George W. Dowrie, 1930, Longmans, Green & Co., is a good history and exposition both of American commercial and central banking, and the American monetary system. "Money and Currency" by Joseph French Johnson, 1921, Ginn & Co., is widely used as a textbook. "The Federal Reserve System" by Paul M. Warburg, 1930, the Macmillan Company, deals with the founding of the system.

"Foreign Banking Systems," by Willis and Beckhart, 1929, Henry Holt & Co., outlines the banking systems of sixteen countries. The writings of Adam Smith, 1776, David Ricardo, 1819; and Walter Bagehot, 1873, should serve to give you background. I refer particularly to "Wealth of Nations," "Principles of Political Economy," and "Lombard Street" which contain chapters on the economics of money and banking that are classic. Taussig, Fetter, Ely, and other comparatively recent writers on economics will bear your investigation.

Bankers and Investment

It is the feeling that bankers as a class know too little about investments. I suggest for inclusion in your course of study "Understanding Investments," by Alliston Cragg, 1933, Dodd, Mead & Co. This volume will help to take investment out of the realm of guessing, gambling, and reliance on tips, hunches or the representations of "high pressure" salesmen. Its chapters on selecting bonds, selecting stocks, fraudulent stocks, the balance sheet, analyzing income statement, investment and speculation, trend of the market, crops and money movements, the savings bank, investment trusts, the price system, business statistics, etc. present briefly questions you may desire to study in greater detail. Its "Selected Reading List" gives good guidance toward this end.

The course of reading I have suggested for you, Bill, is not intended to be complete. It is merely suggestive. Consult the librarian of your nearest public library. Write to publishers for their lists of books on banking. Talk with the most successful bankers you know. Get all the information you can as to sources of material for your studies. Make your own selections according to your interests and the time at your disposal. With this plan or method, I feel sure that you will make progress.

Write me, Bill, at any time if you feel that I can serve you by further suggestions. Sincerely,

Harry E. Stone, Dean of Men,
The West Virginia University.

Leisure Made a Study Time

At the Maxwell Street 'Y' School Is a Vivid Thing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

NINE pianos playing, yet only one sound! Eight are dummies. While one woman sits at the real piano playing "Susie, Little Susie" eight men and women from a colored neighborhood in Chicago sit at a big table moving their fingers up and down the paper keyboards.

They listen to the tune from the real piano, watch closely the music propped on wooden easels before them, say aloud the notes, and go through all the motions of playing the melody themselves. Then big John takes his turn at the real piano. By the time each one has had a chance to follow the tune through on the paper keyboard many times, he feels quite competent to step up to the piano and lead the "ensemble."

Learning notes is especially hard for these Negro men and women at the Maxwell Street Y. M. C. A. because, for a long time, they have known music only by ear. But now they are struggling with the exact written music and mastering the ability to play it. They are a music loving people and more than 100 have registered in the music classes of the Y. M. C. A. Leisure Time Institute where teachers are furnished by the Civil Works Education Service.

A few of them have pianos at home where they practice between lessons, but most of them are just preparing for the day when they can have their own piano. They are learning old folk songs and little melodies from opera.

Home Women May Come

This school for grown-ups is in the heart of Chicago's historic Ghetto, which has seen waves of immigrants come and go for many years. Today are left only the remnants of nationalities which first settled here and then moved on to more prosperous sections as soon as they got an economic foothold in their new country. The Irish, the Swedes, the Germans, later the Poles and the Czechs and the Jews, have lived in the old tumble-down houses of this neighborhood.

Today the Mexicans are being replaced by the latest comers, the Negroes, many of whom have migrated from the South with only a third or fourth grade education. They are flocking now to the "Y" to get a little more of the elementary subjects—arithmetic, geography, history, reading—which they missed when younger. Home women come even though they must bring small children along.

A Jewish woman, who was recently left a widow with real estate to manage, comes in every day to learn to write her own name so that she can sign checks and receipts and consult the teacher about paying her taxes.

A Bohemian lad, quite talented in art, drew a picture of Mrs. Amelia Earhart Putnam in charcoal and white chalk in the sign painting class. It was considered so good that he sold it and got enough to buy himself a whole set of tools for sign painting. Another young man learned how to "letter" signs and is making more than $15 a week at odd jobs.

A Busy Place

One of the busiest places is the sewing room: A little corner was fitted up last January, where a handful of women came to sew simple aprons and little caps for children. The class far outgrew its quarters. Now some 70 colored women come regularly five days a week and turn out cotton dresses, men's shirts and remodel their own cast-off clothes into children's coats and dresses.

With remnants and sample books which several department stores passed along to the "Y," these women have made respectable clothing. From a piece of striped percale came a man's tailored shirt. Many cretonne jackets blossomed from odds and ends of curtain material. Scraps of theatrical gauze were made into luncheon sets. From small bits of yellow flowered cloth a summer hat was fashioned for little dark-complexioned Dora.

The mothers dressed up in the garments they had made and put on a style show for the "open night" when all of the neighbors crowded into the three-story building to see what grown-ups could learn. The visitors wandered about the "Y," peeked in at the candle holders and centerpieces made of tin cans, saw a demonstration music class, examined the lessons in the three "R's" and then "signed up" to join, themselves. Registration figures mounted after the open night, according to Mr. Harold S. Prince, executive secretary of the Maxwell Street "Y."

The Three-Year-Old's Horizon

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

NOT only in eating, but in mental and physical activity, are the pre-school years a time of change. Have you ever heard the mother of a two or three-year-old complaining of the fact that her hitherto perfect Tommy or Jane has suddenly become a little nuisance who marks on walls, kicks his mother's shins, and pours his milk on the floor? One common cause of such outbursts in the homes of today is too much routine!

A few well-planned breaks in the ordinary schedule will often avert such catastrophes in the first place, or prevent their recurrence. If your child never goes away from home except by auto, try taking him for a walk one afternoon. It will be a real adventure. Go sometime to the nearest museum. With a little instruction in keeping hands off, any small child will be fascinated by Indian implements, quaint costumes, mummies, basketware, and in fact by nearly everything he sees. And take him to a zoo, by all means! It is a tremendous experience to see a real elephant for the first time, or a monkey, or a lion. Such a visit will furnish material for conversation for weeks.

Not Just Amusement

Don't think I mean that you should always be planning some amusement for your pre-school child! Not at all! But I do mean that when babyhood is past, you should deliberately broaden his horizon, let him see new objects, do new things. Sometimes a simple suggestion is enough. If he has always built "towers" with his blocks, help him begin a house, a garage, a bridge—something within his powers, but different from before.

If he "pretends to be company" don't always announce yourself as "Mrs. Brown" or "Mrs. Jones" when he asks your name. Be "Mrs Mason" or "Mrs. Dingledorf" or "Lady Montaigne" and explain the meaning of your name if you can, so that he will grow accustomed to new words and to explanations of them. Let him pretend to be Peter Rabbit, little black Sambo, Boy Blue, or any other character that appeals to him, and help him to act the story. "Pretending" opens a vast field to which an intelligent mother can introduce her child by way of play.

A child whose days are full of interesting events and conversation is not the one who bursts into "tantrums" as his bid for attention in the adult world. He is too deeply interested in learning about his own marvelous world. But the mother must think ahead! Because he has been contented with his old occupations for months is no reason that he will continue to be so for more months. The opposite is nearer the truth. When a long period has passed without apparent change in a healthy child, his inward growth will soon be demanding expression.

One of the Best

One of the best opportunities for avoiding monotony lies in the bedtime story hour. Then the parent can plant seeds of thought that will grow for a lifetime! There are so many good children's books published, both old and new, that there is no excuse for keeping to one type of story or verse always. Consult the child's preferences and read what he likes, but at frequen intervals try something that is new to him—animal stories, modern stories about machines, Bible stories, poetry of every kind, old myths simply retold for children. Don't let him develop a "one-track mind" at the age of three!

Routine? By all means! Let the pre-school child's day be orderly, planned; but within these limits achieve some variety. Your child has outgrown the four walls of baby life. Broaden his activities gradually, so that he will reach school age confident of his ability to meet new situations, strong in mind and strong in body!

C. F. M.

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New England Cold to New Deal

(Continued from Page 1)

New Deal as expressed in statements and conversation is predominantly hostile.

You all know what the State Street banker says. But you may not know what the countryman in central Maine says and does. Here is an instance I ran across which represents the most delightful type of dry Yankee humor. Calvin Coolidge might have done this, and so might thousands of other "Down Easters."

The Maine farmer (name and address furnished on request, for this is from personal knowledge) was also a truckman. He pushed a wheelbarrow from the depot to the post office, carrying a sack or two of mail. Along came the trucking code. Now that particular and somewhat obscure regulation hit farmers and "little men" more than most of its far more sensational predecessors. Many farmers and villagers do a little bit of trucking on the side.

What! No Rooster License?

What did my friend and neighbor (for I am from Maine, too) do? He didn't chisel. He didn't evade. He didn't grouse much. He went to the authorities, paid his $3 in three well-worn greenbacks, and took out a trucking license for his wheelbarrow.

He may not have known what "reductio ad absurdum" meant, but he knew how to do it. Having fastened his license to his wheelbarrow, and paraded it twice daily before the village, he hit upon a better scheme. His little daughter has a trained rooster. Hitched to a cart, the rooster draws two or three letters daily to a neighbor. My friend tried to take out a rooster license under the Trucking Code!

Thus replies Coolidge's New England to the New Deal.

Industrial New England, on the other hand, is not all feudalized, not all Neanderthalean. Indeed, the progressive radicalism of some business men would astonish some of the reformers in Washington. I talked over the textile situation—not only New England's, but the national as well—in detail with a very successful—thoughtful, and unafraid textile engineer. He said the industry's greatest needs were:

Needs of Textile Industry

(1) Production control, by means of a firm agreement among mills, including hours and output limitation. He strongly favored a 30-hour week, working on two shifts, and paying 40-hour wages.

(2) A firm and definite wage agreement throughout the industry, improving on last year's code restrictions, which only fixed a minimum that tended to become a maximum. He would classify all workers, and establish graded wages.

(3) "Planning," budgeting, or allocating of different types of manufacture among mills.

In short, this practical New Englander called for a degree of cooperative planning, of self-control, which Washington would not dare to impose. Naturally, he wanted his industry to exercise its own self-discipline. He agreed, under persuasion, that the Government had a right to represent the public interest in such agreements, but he felt that a right-working agreement would furnish its own protection.

His whole emphasis was on "balance," on workability. As a textile engineer, he was convinced that the efficient and workable solution would be the right solution.

Demands More Honesty

But very frankly, he called for a greater degree of common, old-fashioned honesty in his own industry. He knew from direct experience that slightly shady mill operation was business' worst enemy. And if sharp tricks and dishonest dealing crop up in the old family mills of New England, what must other parts of the country reveal?

As a final illustration of New England's remarkable willingness to experiment on its own terms, of the native reform movement in these states which outwardly and verbally castigate the New Deal, let me quote a letter from a prominent textile man, entirely typical of the families that still control many mills here, advocating a plan—practical as well as radical and drastic—which typifies New England's modern attitude. The writer, who cannot yet be identified, says:

"If the NRA is going to be successful, and if the textile industry is going to arrive at an ultimate position of stability and profit through the NRA, sooner or later the basis of operation will be one which will balance supply and demand.

"This balance cannot be brought about by any voluntary system of curtailment. Forced restriction of machine hours over a long period with any error begin made deliberately on the side of underproduction is the only solution.

"The best interests of all concerned in the textile industry will best be served in an industry-wide limitation of two 30-hour shifts at the present scale of wages paid for a 40-hour shift.

Words That Flame

"If those of us in the industry who are responsible for its conduct have not enough vision and courage to meet facts and properly stabilize the industry under the ideal provisions of the law, the job is going to be done for us, and those of us who manage, and have investments in the industry, will not fare well in the outcome."

These words, weighed well, are graphic. They represent a New Deal with a vengeance. Thirty hours! Thirty hours for the workers who a generation ago worked from six to six! What a start we native New Englanders get when we see mill workers trooping out from the old brick gate-posts, as they do now, sometimes at one or two o'clock in the afternoon! Yet the reform is more than around the corner; it is here!

I have gathered statistics in great abundance. I don't know what they are worth. The impartial New England Council's figures, for instance, include a poll of 900 manufacturing concerns, operating under 125 codes, which reveal 80 per cent replying "yes" to the question:

"Is some form of business code desirable, with or without governmental supervision?"

Asked if the present codes had been generally helpful, 44 per cent replied "yes," and 43 per cent "no." That's pretty close for New England, it seems to me.

Show Real Changes

A similar poll of much smaller industry, sometimes employing less than 10 persons each, showed that during the year ending in March they had reemployed 18 per cent of their total employees, increased pay rolls from 10 to 29 per cent, and reduced hours of operation from 16 to 23 per cent.

Now these are real changes. They indicate fundamental progress. But they make no dent whatever upon the critical state of the public mind. That is affected by imponderables.

Thus, in the elections soon to come, it would seem that most of the Democratic "political accidents" who swept in on the Roosevelt floodtide, will be replaced by the usual Republicans. Here, as elsewhere, the Republican Party suffers from a lack of strong candidates and leaders.

The younger group does not seem to be living up to needs, and in some instances the party simply isn't running its best men. One senatorial case is notorious.

New England's atmosphere today interprets itself to me in the light of personal experience. It feels like 1913 all over again. Then there was intense criticism of Democratic legislative reforms. The country, people were convinced, was going to the dogs.

I was a newsboy in a feudalized Maine industrial town. Our little paper was not radical, goodness knows. It was only slightly less than 100 per cent Republican. But that was enough.

How vividly I can remember being driven off the public streets in front of the chief mill gates by mill guards, who had instructions not to let our paper be sold to employees, for we sometimes had a good word to say for the Wilson Administration. Could that happen today?

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

(All times given are local)

Programs in the mountain and far western states will appear on Mondays, those in the central states on Tuesdays, and those in the eastern, southern states and overseas on Wednesdays. These programs are in charge of the local Committees on Publication.

Central States

Arkansas

BLYTHEVILLE—Every Wednesday, 10:30-10:45 a. m., KLCN, 1290kc-232m.

LITTLE ROCK—First and third Sundays of each month, 1:30-1:45 p. m., KLRA, 1390kc-216m.

Illinois

CHICAGO—Daily, except Sunday, 7:30-7:45 a. m., WJJD, 1130kc-265m.

Indiana

EVANSVILLE—Sundays, July 22; Aug. 5, 12; and Sept. 2, 4:30-4:45 p. m., WGBF 630kc-476m.

FORT WAYNE—Sundays, July 15, 29; Aug. 12 and 26, 4 p. m., WOWO, 1160kc-259m.

TERRE HAUTE—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 1:15-1:30 p. m., WBOW 1310kc-223m.

Iowa

SHENANDOAH—Sundays, July 15, 22, and 29, 6:45-7:00 p. m., KFNF, 890kc-327m.

Kentucky

LEXINGTON—First Monday of each month, 8:30-9:00 a. m., WLAP, 1420kc-211m.

LOUISVILLE—Third Monday of each month, 3:15-3:30 p. m., WHAS, 820kc-366m; second and fourth Saturdays of each month, 10:15-10:30 a. m., WAVE, 940kc-319m.

PADUCAH—Wednesdays, 1:10-1:30 p. m. WPAD, 1420kc-211m.

Michigan

BAY CITY—Mondays and Wednesdays 8:00-8:15 a. m., WBCM, 1410kc-213m.

DETROIT—Daily, except Sundays, 8:45-9:00 a. m., WJBK, 1500kc-200m.

IRONWOOD—Alternate Thursdays, 8:15-8:30 a. m., WJMS, 1420kc-211m.

LUDINGTON—Thursdays, 10:30-10:45 a. m. WKBZ, 1500kc-200m.

ROYAL OAK—Sundays, 4:45-5:00 p. m., WEXL, 1310kc-229m.

Minnesota

MINNEAPOLIS—Tuesdays and Saturdays, 7:30-7:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc-254m.

Mississippi

GULFPORT—Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month, 10:30-10:45 a. m., WGCM 1210kc-246m.

VICKSBURG—Saturdays, 12:45-1:00 p. m WQBC, 1360kc-220m.

Missouri

CAPE GIRARDEAU — Wednesdays and Thursdays, July 11 and 12; Aug. 8 and 9, Sept. 5 and 6; Oct. 3 and 4; Oct. 31 and Nov. 1; Dec. 26 and 27, 1934; Jan. 23 and 24, 1935, 9:00-9:15 a. m., KFVS, 1210kc 247m.

Nebraska

LINCOLN and OMAHA—Mondays and Wednesdays, 12:30-12:45 p. m., KFAB, 770kc-389m.

Ohio

CINCINNATI—Alternate Thursdays, 8:00-8:30 a. m., WKRC, 550kc-545m; Mondays, 8:30-9:00 a. m., WSAI, 1330kc-225m.

CLEVELAND—Alternate Tuesdays, 9:15-9:30 a. m., WHK, 1390kc-216m.

COLUMBUS—Alternate Thursdays, 10:00-10:15 a. m., WAIU, 640kc-469m.

TOLEDO—Alternate Tuesdays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., WSPD, 1340kc-224m.

Oklahoma

OKLAHOMA CITY—Second and fourth Sundays of each month, 2:00-2:15 p. m. WKY, 900kc-333m.

South Dakota

HURON—Fridays, 1:00-1:30 p. m., KGDY 1340kc-224m.

PIERRE—Wednesdays, 2:00-2:30 p. m., KGFX, 630kc-476m.

WATERTOWN—Thursdays, 2:30-3:00 p. m KGCR, 1210kc-248m.

Texas

AMARILLO—Sundays, 1:45-2:00 p. m., KGRS, 1410kc-213m.

AUSTIN—Sundays, 9:45-10:00 a. m., KNOW, 1500kc-200m.

CORPUS CHRISTI—Wednesdays, 9:45-10:00 a. m., KGFI, 1500kc-200m.

DALLAS—Sundays, 2:00-2:15 p. m., KRLD 1040kc-288m.

FORT WORTH—Sundays, 2:30-2:45 p. m., KTAT, 1240kc-242m.

HARLINGEN—Sundays, 1:45-2:00 p. m KRGV, 1260kc-238m.

HOUSTON—Sundays, 2:00-2:15 p. m KPRC, 920kc-326m.

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FOYNETTE—Tuesdays, 4:00-4:15 p. m., WIBU, 1210kc-248m.

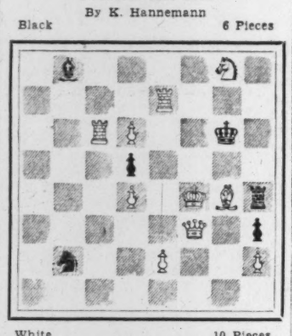
Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

Problem No. 1633

By K. Hannemann

Black 6 Pieces



White 10 Pieces

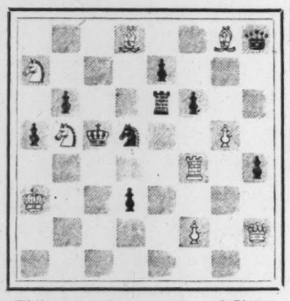
White to play and mate in two

(Denmark-Poland Composing Match, 1933)

Problem No. 1634

By A. P. Guiajeff

Black 10 Pieces



White 9 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

(Moscow-Leningrad Composing Match)

Solutions to Problems

No. 1631. Q-R7

No. 1632. 1. R-Q2 Q-QB8
2. Kt-Q7
1. ——— Q-Q8
2. Kt-Kt7
1. ——— Q-K8
2. Kt-K6
1. ——— Q-KB8
2. Kt-R2
1. ——— Q-KKt8
2. Kt-B2
1. ——— Kt-K4
2. P-KB(Kt)

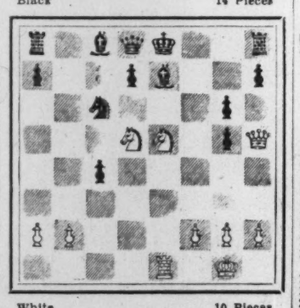
End-Game No. 207. White wins: 1 BxPch, KxB; 2 Kt-K6!!, KxKt; 3 Q-Q5ch, K-B3; 4 Q-B5 mate!

End-Games

This position is from a game played by G. Atkins and H. Jacobs in the London championship of 1915. Mate is forced in eight moves.

End-Game No. 208

Black 14 Pieces



White 10 Pieces

White to play and win

Notes

The championship tournament of the Brooklyn Chess League has been won by Lester Samuels, closely followed by Robert L. Bornholz.

F. Reinfeld and R. Fine are collaborating in a book of the Alekhine-Bogoljubow match, to be published by David McKay Company, Philadelphia.

The May-June issue of the bulletin of the Correspondence Chess League of America continues its friendly infectious vein. Of especial interest is the announcement that Erich Eliskases, the young Austrian master, who has played a great deal of correspondence chess in Europe, has offered to annotate games for the bulletin. The next big event is the 1934 Grand National Tournament. Those interested in correspondence chess will enjoy their contacts with W. F. James, secretary-tournament director, 2432 Nicollet Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.

The games below are all from the Alekhine-Bogoljubow match. The twenty-fourth, Bogoljubow's third win, shows the champion in indifferent form, with the challenger never better. The eighteenth was a short draw, compared to some of the others; but it was hardly in the nature of a conspiracy to have an easy session, as some routine draws might be considered. In the nineteenth, Alekhine was gradually getting a poor position when by giving up the exchange he was able to win three pawns. In the ending, however, Bogoljubow was able to hold the position, and a draw was the natural result. It is an interesting speculation whether Bogoljubow won the exchange or Alekhine sacrificed it!

Twenty-Fourth Game
Queen's Gambit Declined

Alekhine White	Bogoljubow Black	Alekhine White	Bogoljubow Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	21 QR-B	B-KB3
2 P-QB4	P-QB3	22 P-Q5(e)	KR-K
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	23 K-R	Q-B4
4 P-K3	P-K3	24 P-K4	KtxQP!
5 B-Q3	QKt-Q2	25 KR-K	Kt-B5
6 QKt-Q2	B-K2	26 Q-K3	Kt-Q6
7 Castles	Castles	27 QxQ	RxQ
8 P-QR3	P-QR4(a)	28 B-B	B-KKt4
9 P-QR3	P-B4	29 Kt(B3)-Kt	PxP
10 PxQP(b)	KPxP	30 B-B3	KtxR(B8)
11 B-Kt2	P-R5!	31 RxKt	BxRP
12 PxRP(c)	P-B5	32 K-Kt	B-QB3
13 B-B2	Q-R4	33 R-K	P-Kt4
14 Kt-Kt	Kt-K5	34 Kt-B	R-Q4
15 BxKt	PxB	35 Kt-Kt3	R-Q6
16 KKt-Q2	Kt-Kt3	36 Kt-K2	B-K6ch
17 Kt-QB3(d)	P-B4	37 K-R	R(K)-Q
18 P-B3	PxP	38 Kt-Kt	B-B7
19 QxP	B-Q2	39 R-KB	P-K6
20 Q-K2	QR-B		Resigns

(a) This turns out to be a strong positional move.

(b) Since White decides not to isolate Black's QP, this appears to help Black without giving White any advantage. The center pawns should not be disturbed for a while. 10 B-Kt2 is more to our liking.

(c) 12 PxBP, KtxP; 13 B-B2, PxP; 14 KtxP leaves the QRP potentially weak.

(d) 17 KtxKP, KtxP looks somewhat better for White.

(e) White now gets into trouble in the center while Black follows up his play masterfully.

Eighteenth Game
Queen's Pawn Game

Alekhine White	Bogoljubow Black	Alekhine White	Bogoljubow Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	16 KR-B	Kt-B
2 Kt-KB3	P-K3	17 P-K4	Kt-Kt3
3 P-K3	P-B4	18 B-R3	BxB
4 B-Q3	P-Q4	19 QxB	B-K
5 PxP	BxP	20 P-K5	B-R4
6 P-QR3	Castles	21 PxP	QxP
7 P-QKt4	B-K2	22 R-B7	BxKt
8 QKt-Q2	P-QR4	23 KtxB	Kt-B5
9 P-Kt5	QKt-Q2	24 Q-B3	R-B2
10 B-Kt2	Kt-B4	25 RxR	QxR
11 P-QR4	KtxBch	26 Kt-K5	Kt(Kt)-K
12 PxKt	Kt-Q2	27 PxKt	R-KB
13 Castles	P-B3	28 R-KB	R-R
14 P-Q4	Kt-Kt3		Drawn
15 Q-Kt3	B-Q2		

Nineteenth Game
Queen's Gambit Declined

Bogoljubow White	Alekhine Black	Bogoljubow White	Alekhine Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	30 Q-Q4	R-Q4
2 Kt-KB3	P-QB3	31 Q-K3	R-Q2
3 P-B4	P-K3	32 R-B	B-Kt3
4 P-K3	Kt-B3	33 RxRch	KxR
5 B-Q3	P-B4	34 Q-KB3	K-K2
6 Castles	PxBP	35 Q-Kt7ch	K-B3
7 BxBP	P-QR3	36 R-B6	B-Q5
8 Kt-K5	Q-B2	37 R-B7	Q-Q4
9 Kt-Q2	P-QKt4	38 RxPch	K-Kt3
10 B-K2	PxP	39 R-Q7	QxQ
11 PxP	B-Kt2	40 RxQ	B-B6
12 P-QR4	P-Kt5	41 R-R7	K-B4
13 QKt-B4	Kt-Q4	42 K-B	P-Kt6
14 P-R5	B-K2	43 RxRP	P-Kt7
15 Q-R4ch	Kt-B3	44 R-Kt6	K-K5
16 Kt-Kt6	R-Q(a)	45 K-K2	K-Q5
17 Kt(Kt6)xKt	RxKt	46 K-Q	K-Q6
		47 P-Kt4	P-K4
18 B-B3	R-Kt4	48 P-B3	K-K6
19 KtxKt	BxKt	49 R-Kt3	K-B7
20 B-B4	Q-Q2	50 K-B2	B-Q5
21 BxB	QxB	51 P-R4	P-Kt3
22 QR-B	Q-K5	52 P-R5	PxP
23 B-Q6	BxB(b)	53 PxP	P-R3
24 R-B8ch	K-K2	54 K-Q2	K-Kt6
25 RxR	QxP	55 K-K2	K-B5
26 P-KKt3	QxP	56 R-Kt5	K-Kt6
27 R-R8	Q-R6	57 R-Kt3	K-B5
28 Q-Q	QxP	58 R-Kt5	K-Kt6
29 R-R7ch	B-B2		Drawn

(a) If 16 . . . KtxKt; 17 PxKt, QxP; 18 B-B3, R-QB; 19 B-K3 with a strong attack.

(b) Perhaps Alekhine accepted this feeling that his K was going to be subjected to direct attack anyhow and he might as well have the extra pawns he could pick up for the exchange.

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OROVILLE, Wash., July 10 (AP)—Mr. Floyd Artman claimed an American record yesterday for his flight of 13½ hours in a primary glider. His flight was made Saturday. He was forced down after dark when the wind ceased.

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Listed Stock Quotations

Stock Prices Moderately Higher in More Active Trading

Commodity and Money Markets

Market Continues Moderately Firm In Quiet Trading

Brighter Background Aids Sentiment—Gains of 1 to 2 Points

NEW YORK, July 10 (AP)—For the first time in several weeks, the stock market today showed signs of life and renewed hope. In a relatively lively first hour, numerous issues recorded advances of 1 to around 3 points and, although the trading pace slowed down later, most gains were fairly well held.

Brokers were not in agreement as to the cause of the rally. In some quarters it was believed that a mild revival of inflationary psychology may have been the motivator, while in others it was thought equities were beginning to discount an upturn in trade and industry. Technical factors were also given some credit.

Cotton got up another dollar or so a bale, despite considerable profit taking. Wheat, corn and rye recovered more than a cent a bushel. Rubber futures pointed upward, but silver lagged. U. S. Treasury bonds continued to record new highs and corporation loans generally improved. Foreign exchange rates were narrow.

Gains Fairly General

Shares of U. S. Smelting were up 3 points, while gainers of 1 to about 2 included Alaska Juneau, American Smelting, Cerro de Pasco, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Union Pacific, American Can, American Telephone, U. S. and Bethlehem Steels, du Pont, Chrysler, Auburn, Westinghouse, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, Continental Can, Johns-Manville, A. M. Byers and Mesta Machine.

Coca Cola registered another new top with an advance of nearly 2 and Tidy-Tulip Cup, recently inactive, developed a sizable following with a gain of more than 2. Most of the utilities were only slightly higher.

Transfers approximated 625,000 shares.

Much satisfaction was expressed over the report of the U. S. Steel Corp. showing June shipments of finished products had made one of the best increases of the year to date. The June total amounted to 993,337 tons compared with 745,063 in May and 603,937 in June a year ago.

Inflationists in the financial district, somewhat subdued lately, appeared to be moderately cheered by the cablegram of Senator Thomas to George L. Harrison, Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York now at Basel, warning against any effort to stabilize the dollar with the British pound or to "tie it to a fixed weight of gold."

While Reserve Board officials contended that Mr. Harrison was not representing the Treasury in conversations with foreign banking leaders, most market commentators were inclined to feel that the purpose of his visit abroad must be known to Washington.

Some stock analysts expressed the opinion that inflation, at the moment, is not an important factor. At the same time, no sizable liquidation was believed likely while the hope of a fall recovery exists or while the long-distance prospect of inflation stands in the background.

Bonds Are Firmer

The bond market made a little better showing today both as to volume and trend. Trading was still restricted, but during the first half of the session the list showed signs of animation here and there in contrast to the all-pervading dullness of recent markets.

Speculative issues were helped by the moderate upturn in stock and high grade ratings found fair support around their highs. U. S. Governments extended yesterday's rise in a small way and thus established new peaks for several of the Treasury loans.

Among the Federals in new high territory in the early trading were Treasury 3¾s, up 2-32 of a point, and Treasury 3¾s of 1943-47, up 8-32s. Gains running from 2-32s to 3-32s occurred in the 3s and 3¼s.

Responding to a moderate buying interest, loans of Alleghany Corporation, Baltimore & Ohio, Nickel Plate, Armour & Co., Columbia Gas & Electric and National Dairy Products worked ahead from fractions to around a point.

There was similar improvement on small dealings in American & Foreign Power 5s, Bethlehem Steel 5s, Kansas Gas & Electric 4½s, Erie 5s, Phillips Petroleum 5¼s and Southern Railway 4s.

The foreign department had a firm tone with the limited dealings distributed among the German, British, French, Australian, Canadian, Poland and Japanese Government obligations. The Reich issues were steady, holding near the previous finals. Most of the others were a shade higher.

Bank and Insurance Stocks

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Chase	28½	30½	Manhattan	30	33
City	28	30	Public	33¾	36¾
Commercial	146	156	Trade Bank	27	32
Fifth Av	1020	1100	Yorkville	25	35
First, N Y	1630	1730			

New York Trust Company Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Bankers	63¼	70	Fulton	240	280
Banca C I	145	180	Guaranty	358	368
Bk NY&T	358	378	Irving	16¾	18¾
Bronx	6	9	Kings Co	1890	1900
Brooklyn	100	110	Law Tle&G	1	2
Cn Hanover	129	139	M'facturers	22½	24½
Chemical	40	45	New York	106½	116
County	390	450	Title Guar	7¼	10
Empire	19½	22	Unit States	1690	1790

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
First Nat	32¾	35¾	Merchants	315	350
N Shawmut	21¾	24	Second Nat	95	..

Chicago Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Cont Ill Bk	48¾	50¾	Harris T&S	195	250
First Nat	99	105	Northern Tr	390	415

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Aetna Fire	39½	45	Home	24½	26½
Am Alliance	19½	22	North River	20¼	23
Gt Americn	19½	22	Spgfld Fire	98	110
Hartford	53½	56½	U S Fire	38½	42

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last July 10	Last July 9
11⅞	6¾		Adams Express	800	8¾	8½	8¾	8¾
34⅞	16	2	Adams Mills	400	29	28⅜	28¾	28
11⅜	7¾		Addressograph	300	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
106¼	91¾	3½	Air Reduction	300	100⅝	100⅛	100⅝	..
3⅜	1⅞		Airway Elec App	6 200	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
3⅜	1⅞		Airway Elec App	200	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
23⅞	17⅜	.60	Alaska-Juneau	3930	23½	21½	22⅝	21⅝
5¼	2½		Alleghany Corp	1900	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
23⅛	15		Alleghany Steel	300	19	19	19	..
160¾	126½	*6	Allied Chem	100	135	135	135	135¼
13⅝	13⅝		Allis Chalmers	200	16	15⅝	15⅝	..
20⅛	12¾		Alpha Port Cem	100	15¼	15¼	15¼	..
55⅝	41½	2	Amerada	400	50	50	50	50¼
36	25¼		Am Ag Ch Del	100	33	33	33	..
25¼	14½		Am Bank Note	800	21¼	20¾	20¾	20⅜
13½	7⅛		Am Beet Sugar	400	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	12⅝
72⅞	46½		Am Beet Sug pf	100	68	68	68	..
38	23¾	.80	Am Brake S&F	400	27½	27	27½	26⅛
110½	96	7	Am Brake S&F pf	30	110	110	110	..
107¾	90¼	4	Am Can	500	99⅞	98⅛	99¾	98¼
33⅝	18¼		Am Car & Fdry	900	20⅜	19⅞	20⅛	19¼
86½	38½		Am Car & F pf	100	41¼	41⅛	41⅛	..
12½	6½		Am Chain	100	6	6	6	..
60⅜	46¼	3	Am Chicle	409	57½	57½	57½	56½
75½	22	*1½	Am Coal	10	25½	25½	25½	..
62½	32		Am Com Alcohol	400	34¼	34	34	34
8	1⅛		Am Encaustic T	200	1⅝	1¾	1¾	..
13⅜	7		Am & For Pow	400	8¾	8¼	8¾	8
30	17		Am & For Pow pf	200	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	..
22⅝	13½	1	Am Hawaiian	200	14¾	13⅝	13¾	14
42¼	26¼	..	Am Hide & L pf	100	30	30	30	..
10	6⅛	..	Am Ice	200	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	6⅛
11	6½	..	Am International	1100	7¾	7¾	7¾	7½
10	4	..	Am La Fr pf	20	5½	5½	5½	..
38⅝	22¼	..	Am Locomotive	400	24	23⅜	24	..
74⅝	49	..	Am Loco pf	100	53	52¾	53	53
10¼	3¼	..	Am Mach & Met	9800	10⅛	9¾	10⅛	9¾
10	4½	..	Am Mach & M ct	400	9½	9½	9½	9½
27⅝	18	..	Am Metal	600	23½	22	22½	23
12⅞	5⅞	..	Am Power & Lt	600	7¼	7	7	7
26¾	12⅞	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	800	17	17	17	16¾
29⅞	13¾	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	700	19⅜	19½	19⅝	19¼
17⅝	12		Am Radiator	2400	14½	13⅞	14¼	13⅝
28¼	16⅜		Am Rolling Mill	800	19⅞	19	19½	19⅛
54¾	36	4	Am Safety Razor	100	55¼	55¼	55½	..
23⅜	1		Am Ship & Com	6 100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
51⅛	35¾		Am Smelt & Ref	1800	42⅞	41¾	42⅝	41¾
125	100	7½	Am Smelt & R pf	200	122	122	122	122½
26½	14		Am Steel Fdries	1500	17	17	17	16¾
67	66	2	Am Sugar Ref	800	68	66⅞	67⅞	66¾
125¾	107¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	1000	117⅜	116¼	116⅝	115¾
27⅝	16⅜	1	Am Wat W & E	600	20	19¼	19¾	19¾
17⅜	8½		Am Woolen	700	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
8¼	4		Am Writ Pa p	800	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
9	5⅛		Am Zinc Lead&S	100	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	..
50	37½		Am Zinc L&S pf	100	42½	42½	42½	..
17¾	13		Anaconda Cop	3300	15	14½	14⅞	14¾
24⅜	18	.60	Anchor Cap	100	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	..
34	26¼	1	Archer Daniels	400	30¾	30¼	30¾	..
115	110	7	Archer Dan pf	20	115	115	115	..
53⅜	44¼		Armour Ill n	3900	5½	5⅜	5⅜	5¼
61	60½		Armour Ill pf n	1200	61	60½	61	60½
75⅜	55		Armour Ill pf	2000	71½	71⅛	71⅛	70¾
8⅜	3⅜	..	Arnold Constable	30	5	4⅞	4⅞	5
3½	1		Asso Apparel Ind	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
13¾	11¼		Asso Dry Goods	200	12¾	11⅞	12⅛	..
73¾	51½	.2b	Atchison T&SF	4800	63⅜	61½	63	61½
89½	70½	5	Atchison pf	400	88⅞	88½	88⅞	87½
54¾	34¾		At Coast Line	500	39⅛	38¾	39⅛	..
35¾	21¾	1	At Refining	800	25¾	25⅜	25¾	25⅜
53½	33¼	1	At Stl Edison	1900	50½	50	50	50⅛
101½	83	6	Atlas Powder pf	100	110¼	100¼	100¼	101
16¼	7½	..	Atlas Tack	100	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	..
57⅜	22	..	Auburn Auto	400	25½	24¼	25½	23¾
16⅝	7	..	Austin Nichols	100	12	12	12	..
10¾	5⅜	..	Aviation Corp Del	1500	6⅛	5¾	5¾	5¾

—B—

16	9⅞	..	Baldwin Loco	1400	10⅞	10½	10⅝	..
34½	21	..	Balt & Ohio	1400	23⅞	22½	23½	22¾
30⅜	24½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	100	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
90½	66½	6½	Bamberger pf	70	99	99	99	99
46⅛	36½	2½	Bangor & Aroos	200	43	43	43	32¾
111	93½	7	Bangor & Ar pf	100	111	111	111	..
38½	16⅛	..	Barker Bros pf	100	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	..
10	7	..	Barnsdall A	600	7½	7⅜	7½	7½
18¾	10⅜	..	Beatrice Cream	500	16¼	16	16¼	..
15¾	8¾	..	Belding Hem	700	12¾	12⅜	12⅝	12⅝
23⅞	13⅜	..	Bendix Aviation	400	15¼	14⅞	15	14⅞
19⅛	12⅛	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	900	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	17⅜
34¼	26½	.25b	Best & Co	300	33	32½	33	32⅜
49½	36⅜	..	Bethlehem Steel	1600	35	33⅜	34⅛	33½
82	58⅜	..	Beth Steel pf	100	62¼	62	62	..
60⅞	38⅜	2	Bohn Alum&Br	500	58	56½	58	57
83	76	4*	Boo Ami A	20	82	82	82½	82
27½	19⅞	1.60	Borden	2400	27¼	26¾	27⅛	26½
78⅝	20⅜	1	Borg Warner	1200	22⅜	22¼	22½	22
3	1	..	Botany Mills A pf	100	1½	1½	1½	..
14⅜	12	1	Briggs Mfg	2800	17½	17¼	17½	17¼
94¾	87⅛	6	Brooklyn M T pf	200	93	93	93	..
32⅛	24	1½	Bucyrus Erie	500	5¾	5¼	5¼	5¼
7⅜	5⅜	..	Budd Mfg	300	5⅞	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
5⅜	2⅜	..	Budd Wheel	200	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	..
6½	2⅜	..	Bulova Watch	100	5	5	5	..
19⅜	12⅛	.40	Burroughs Add	600	13⅞	13½	13¾	13⅜
15¾	5¼	..	Bush T Bldgs pf C's	10	12	12	13	..
32¾	18¾	..	Byers	800	22⅜	22⅝	22⅜	22

—C—

34½	18¾	.62b	Calif Packing	900	33⅜	32½	33⅜	32⅞
1¾	¾		Callahan Z & L	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
6⅜	4	..	Calumet & Hecla	500	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅝
15⅞	8½	..	Campbell Wy&C	500	9⅜	9	9⅜	..
29½	20	1	Canada Dry	100	21	21	21	21
18¼	12¾	..	Canadian Pacific	3900	14	13¾	13⅞	13⅞
35	28½	2	Cannon Mills	100	33	33	33	..
54	46	..	Case Thresh	600	52	51¼	52	51
84½	67¾	4	Case Thresh pf	20	74	74	74	..
33⅜	23½	.50	Caterpillar Trac	1200	27½	27⅛	27⅜	27⅜
44⅞	22⅜	..	Celanese Corp	600	27¼	26½	27¼	26⅛
4⅜	2	..	Celotex Co	200	2	2	2	..
22⅜	12½	..	Celotex Co pf	50	14	14	14	13½
32½	24	1½	Central Aguirre	500	30	29½	30	29⅞
43½	30¼	1b	Cerro de Pasco	2200	42¾	41¾	42⅜	41¾
7¾	3¼	..	Certain-Teed	200	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	5⅝
48⅞	34	2½	Chesapeake Corp	600	45	44¾	45	..
48⅝	39½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	2900	47½	47⅛	47⅜	47
7	2⅜	.. h	Chi & E Ill	100	3½	3½	3½	3
5½	2⅜	..	Chi & Gt West	400	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	..
11⅞	6¼	..	Chi & Gt W pf	400	7⅜	7¼	7¼	..
8½	4⅜	..	Chi Mil & St P	500	4¼	4⅛	4¼	..
13¼	6⅜	..	Chi & N'western	1300	9	8⅞	8⅞	8⅝
28	13¼	..	Chi & N'west pf	200	17	17	17	..
9⅞	5½	..	Chi Pneu Tool	200	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	..
28¾	16½	..	Chi Pneu Tl pf	100	23¼	23¼	23¼	23
8	3¼	.. h	Chi RI&P 6%	100	4	4	4	..
9	4⅜	.. h	Chi RI&P 7%	100	5	5	5	..
30¾	13¼	1.50b	Chickasha Cot O	100	27¾	27¾	27¾	27½
11⅝	5¾	..	Childs Company	100	6	6	6	..
60⅜	36½	.1f	Chrysler	9100	41¾	40¾	41½	40½
24⅜	17¾	.2	City Ice & Fuel	100	20	20	20	19¾
86	67	6½	City Ice & F pf	20	85⅛	85½	85⅛	85
45	28	1	Cluett Peabody	500	34⅛	34	34	..
115	95	7	Cluett Pbdy pf	20	110	110	110	..
18⅛	9⅜	..	Colgate-Palm-P	1100	16¼	15⅞	16¼	15½
92¼	68½	6	Colo-Palm-P pf	100	90	90	90	89¾
31⅜	18⅛	..	Collins & Aikman	900	16	15½	15⅞	15½
94	77½	7	Collins & A pf	90	79	79	79	79
40⅜	27	..	Colo & Southern	110	33¼	31	33¼	32
19¼	11⅛	.25b	Columbia Gas	4300	14¼	12⅞	13	14
78¾	52	6	Columbia G pf A	100	76	76	76	76½
77¼	58	3	Columbian Carb	400	75	73¼	73¾	73⅛
35⅛	18⅜	1	Comm Credit	1000	29¾	29½	29¾	29¼
53½	33¼	1	Comm Credit A	100	47½	47½	47½	..
50	38	3	Comm Cred 1pf	60	106	105	106	105
106	91½	6½	Comm Cred 2pf	80	29	29	29	29
29	23½	1¾	Comm Cr 7-c pf	30	29	28½	28½	..
30	24	2	Comm Cr 8% pf B	200	29	28½	28½	..
59¾	35¾	2	Comm Inv Tr	900	58½	58	58½	57⅞
100	91	6k	Comm I Trev pf	100	110	110	110	..
36¾	19¾	.60	Comm Solvents	3800	22⅞	22¼	22¼	22⅛
3¾	1¾	..	Comwlth & Sc	6900	2⅛	2	2	2⅛
52¾	21½	6	Comwlth & S 6pf	500	45½	45	45½	44½
31¼	23	1.30	Congolcum Nairn	700	28¼	27¾	27¾	27¼
17½	10⅜	1g	Consol Film I pf	400	14	13⅝	14	14
47⅜	31⅛	2	Consol Gas	5100	34⅜	33¾	34	33¾
94	82	5	Consol Gas pf	200	94	93¾	94	94
14¼	9½	.20b	Consol Oil	4500	10⅜	10¼	10¼	10¼
2⅛	⅞		Consol Textile	1100	1	⅞	⅞	1
5⅜	2⅜	..	Container B	100	4	4	4	4
64	46¼	4	Cont Baking pf	100	57½	57⅛	57½	56⅝
83¼	60½	5	Cont Can	1800	80¾	79	80¾	79
11¾	7¼	..	Cont Dia Fibre	200	8	8	8	..
35½	23⅜	1.20	Cont Insurance	400	31½	31	31½	30½
2⅜	1	..	Cont Motors	900	1⅛	1	1	1
22¼	16½	.25b	Cont Oil	2100	20¼	19⅝	19⅞	19
71⅞	60½	2	Corn Products	800	68⅞	67½	68	67½
147	135	7	Corn Prod pf	200	147	146¾	147	..
9⅞	3¾		Coty	900	6⅛	6	6⅛	6¼
35	28	2	Cream of Wheat	300	33¼	33	33¼	33
6⅜	3⅞		Crown Zellerbach	200	5¾	5¼	5¾	5⅜
38⅜	21⅜		Crucible Steel	100	24½	24½	24½	..
4⅞	3½		Cuban Am Sug	1400	8⅜	8½	8½	8½
64	20½		Cuban Am S p	140	64	63½	63½	63⅜
84½	43½	2½g	Curtis Pub pf	400	82¼	81½	82¼	81⅜
5¼	2½	..	Curtiss-Wright	2600	3⅛	3	3	3⅛
12¼	5¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	300	9½	9¼	9½	..
21½	11	..	Cutler Hammer	300	17¾	17	17¼	16

—D—

34⅛	18		Dceere & Co	700	21	20¾	21	20⅝
15½	11⅛	.20	Deere & Co pf	600	12¼	12	12½	12
73½	49		Del & Hudson	1000	55	54¼	54½	..
33¾	20½		Del Lack & W	400	24	23⅛	23½	..
13¼	5¾		Denver R G pf	100	7½	7½	7½	8
84	63½	4	Detroit Edison	100	77¼	77¼	77¼	76
110	99	7	Devoe & Rav 1pf	10	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	..
28½	21¾	1	Diamond Match	100	24⅛	24¼	24⅛	24¼
46¼	32	2*	Dome Mines	2800	44⅜	43½	44	43¼
28½	14¼		Douglas A	900	20⅜	20¼	20¼	19½
19	9¼		Dresser A	100	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	..
11⅞	7½		Dresser B	200	9½	8¾	8¾	..
15⅜	5⅜		Drug Inc	200	1	1	1	..
103⅞	80	2.60	du Pont de Nem	5300	92½	90½	91¾	90¼
124½	115	6	du Pont deb	600	123¾	123¾	123¾	123¾
103⅜	90	5	Duquesne Lt pf	20	101¾	101¾	101¾	..

—E—

101	79	4	Eastman Kodak	500	98¼	97½	98	97¼
22½	13¼	1	Eaton Mfg	200	16½	16¼	16⅜	16¼
31⅜	18⅛	..	Elec Auto-Lite	1500	22⅜	21½	22⅜	21¼
91	80	7	Elec Auto-L pf	16	96	96	96	..
9⅛	4⅛	..	Elec & Mus Ind	700	7	6⅞	7	6⅞
9⅜	4½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	850	6	6	6	5¾
19¾	8¼	..	El Pwr&L 6% pf	100	13⅜	13¾	13⅜	..
23	8¼	..	Elec Pow & L pf	100	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	..
52	40	2	Elec Sto Battery	100	43½	43½	43½	42½
3¾	1¼	h	Elk Horn Coal pf	100	1½	1½	1½	..
63	51	3	Endicott Johnson	100	55½	55½	55½	..
8¾	4	..	Engineers Pub S	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	..
23½	11⅝	..	Engineers P S 5%	200	13⅜	13¼	13¼	13
10⅜	6¼	.40	Equitable Off Bg	700	6⅞	6¼	6⅜	..
24⅞	13⅞		Erie RR	100	19¼	19¼	19¼	19
28¼	16		Erie RR 1pf	100	22	22	22	22
23	12		Erie RR 2pf	100	17	17	17	..
27¼	9	..	Evns Products	1100	24⅞	23½	23⅞	23¾

—F—

12½	4½	..	Fairbanks pf	10	8½	8½	8½	..
9⅞	2	..	Fairbanks pf ct	10	6¼	6¼	6¼	..
4	1¾		Fed Water Serv	200	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
35	23¾	.120	Fidelity Phe F Ln	100	29¾	29¾	29¾	..
105	87	8½	Filene's pf	10	103½	103½	103½	..
25½	16⅝	.40	Firestone T&R	500	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	17
67½	54¼	2½	First Nat Stores	600	65⅜	65¼	65⅜	65
25	15	..	Florsheim Shoe A	200	22½	22½	22½	..
17⅜	2¼	h	Follansbee B	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3
21	10½		Food Mach	200	19½	19	19	19
22	12¼	..	Foster-Wheeler	200	15½	15½	15½	..
27½	19⅜	.85b	Fourth Nat Inv	400	21⅜	21½	21½	21⅜
17½	12¼		Fox Film A	200	13	13	13	..
50⅜	30¾	2	Freeport Texas	800	33½	32¾	33¼	32⅝
19⅝	8¼	..	Fuller 2pf	10	9	9	9	8¾

—G—

87	79	6	Gen Am In pf ww	100	85	85	85	..
43⅝	33⅛	1	Gen Am Trans	100	37¾	37¾	37¾	..
22½	15⅛		Gen Asphalt	200	18¾	18¼	18¾	..
14⅜	9⅜	.50b	Gen Baking	3600	11½	10¾	11⅛	10¾
108½	100	8	Gen Baking pf	180	107¼	106½	107	106
13¼	8¾	..	Gen Bronze	500	9¾	9¼	9¾	9¾
6⅛	3⅜	..	Gen Cable	200	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last July 10	Last July 9
33	14½	..	Gen Cable pf	100	23½	23½	23½	..
25¼	18½	.60	Gen Electric	8400	20½	19⅞	20¼	17⅞
12¾	11⅜	.60	Gen Elec Sp	600	12½	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
36¾	30½	1.80	Gen Foods	2700	31⅜	30⅞	30⅝	31
1¾	¾		Gen Gas & E A	200	¾	¾	¾	¾
19	6¼	..	Gen G & E cv pf	100	13¾	13¾	13¾	..
21	12		Gen G&E 7% A	30	15	15	15	..
64½	53⅞	3	Gen Mills	200	59½	59¼	59¼	58
42	29¼	1	Gen Motors	12600	32½	31¾	32¼	32
103	89¾	.5	Gen Mot 5% pf	400	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	103
25¼	10½	.60	Gen Print Ink	20	18¾	18¾	18¾	..
5⅜	2½		Gen Pub Service	200	3	3	3	..
45¾	31¼	1	Gen Ry Signal	200	35⅜	34½	34½	35¾
101½	90	6	Gen Ry Sig pf	10	93½	93½	93⅝	..
3⅜	1⅛	..	Gen Realty	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
19½	12¼	..	Gen Refract ct	100	14½	14½	14½	..
12½	8½	1	Gillette Saf Raz	6200	11⅞	11⅜	11⅞	11½
65½	47	5	Gillette S R pf	500	64¾	64¾	64¾	65
6¾	3½	..	Gimbel Bros	2700	4	3⅝	4	3

Commerce and Finance

Government Estimates Cotton Acreage Lowest Since 1905

Business and Industry

Capitalists See Chile as a Good Place to Invest

Large U. S. Concern Enters Into Partnership With S. A. Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Foreign capital is still convinced that there are openings for Chilean investment despite recently-accentuated nationalism, an all-powerful state socialism and the onerous character of legislation covering workers' insurance and benefits. That, at least, is the opinion derived by Chileans after a study of the agreement now practically concluded by the Stanley Hiller Company of California and the Chilean Government for big-scale operation of the Chilean fisheries.

Mr. Stanley Hiller, who comes from San Francisco, has been interested in and negotiating for the industrialization of Chilean fisheries since 1931. He has made several tours of the 2000-mile-long coast line and is impressed by the many species of fish which are neglected by the native fishermen. His idea, which will now be carried to fruition, is to create an entirely new industry, cheapening fish for the domestic market, elaborating many by-products and creating fresh export outlets.

President Interested

President Arture Alessandri is taking a keen interest in the American initiative and in view of the fact that the California company and the Chilean Government will enter into a virtual partnership, little congressional opposition is expected. The bogey of a "foreign monopoly," conjured at one time by a radical section of the press, has been forestalled by the Production Ministry's statement that:

"The American firm freely accepts the conditions and reserves thereto made by the Government. The enterprise expects to give employment eventually to 25,000 persons, especially when extensive factories for preserved fish, oils and other products are in operation. It has to be remembered that at present we have to import 6,000,000 pesos worth of fish products every year."

Conversely, the representative of the Stanley Miller firm issued a statement denying that his company had any intention of establishing a monopoly of the industry, as feared by the fishermen who earn a living from the sea. It was desirous rather of erecting a new industry which would absorb most of the jobless watermen. The company was more interested in the exploitation of species of fish that had little interest for the Chilean fisherfolk, such as the tunny, albacore, sardines, etc.

Limited Liability Company

It is understood that the Chile-American Industrial Association will take the form of a local limited liability company, subject to the Chilean employees' percentage law and state capital participation. The American group is committed to investment in two floating factories, to handle jointly 700 tons daily.

Chileans do not conceal the advantages they hope to obtain from this link with American capital. First of all, they expect the fishing industry to be put on a scientific basis with the simultaneous training of a new, technical fishing personnel; second, expensive importations of fish-oils will be avoided; third, fish, hitherto very dear in the local market, will become cheaper; and finally, there will be an inducement to other foreign capital to become linked with the Chilean Government in industrial enterprise.

Nation's Oil Output Down in Last Week

TULSA, Okla., July 10 (AP)—With major fields easing up during the past week the nation's crude oil output was forced down 17,413 barrels daily the Oil and Gas Journal reports, bringing the total production to 2,644,989 barrels a day. Daily average production for the previous week was 2,662,402 barrels.

Oklahoma production decreased from 515,090 barrels to 500,434 barrels. California output dropped to 512,000 from 515,500 barrels.

Texas showed a decrease from 1,148,070 barrels to 1,140,327 barrels with East Texas dropping to 577,110 barrels from 583,750 barrels.

Kansas production was reported at 130,545 barrels, as compared with 131,330 barrels for the previous week. The Rocky Mountain fields dropped from 96,840 to 96,250 barrels.

Eastern fields, including Michigan, jumped from 131,241 barrels to 136,177 barrels.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

in the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

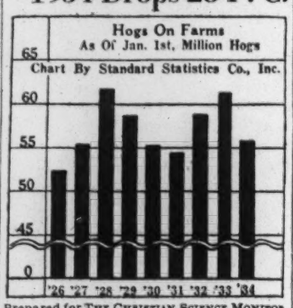
Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Wherever you live, you can open an account and deposit your savings by mail. Interest begins on dates listed

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	July 10
Home Savings Bank	July 10
Union Savings Bank	July 10
Warren Institution for Savings	July 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	July 16
East Boston Savings Bank	July 16
Eliot Savings Bank	July 16
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	July 16
Wildey Savings Bank	July 16
Grove Hall Savings Bank	July 20
Blackstone Savings Bank	July 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Brookline Savings Bank	July 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	July 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	July 10
Somerset Savings Bank, Somerville	July 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	July 16
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	July 20
Cambridge Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Lynn Institution for Savings	Aug. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Northampton Inst for Savings	Aug. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug. 4

Spring Pig Crop In 1934 Drops 28 P. C.



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE Department of Argiculture reports the 1934 spring pig crop to be 28 per cent under that of 1933 and the smallest in 50 years.

Combining this result with the heavy slaughter for Government account last summer and the forced farm liquidation during the drought, it is apparent that marketable supplies during the next 12 to 18 months will be lower by 25 to 30 per cent than the average for recent years.

Retailers Oppose 'Excessive Price Raising' Measures

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 10—Assuming that the code problems in the months ahead will be just as numerous as those in the past, Channing E. Sweitzer, managing director of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, announced a six-point program to deal with "excessive price raising measures" in and apart from NRA codes during the coming year.

The program, he said, is designed as a continuation of the activities of the association since the start of code making last year in opposing and offering constructive criticism on provisions in manufacturers' and wholesalers' codes affecting the merchandise and operation of retail stores.

In the program, the association specifically intends:

1. To combat price raising agreements not authorized by codes.
2. To prevent abuses of the so-called emergency cost clauses now permitted in codes.
3. To encourage negotiations for the removal from approved codes of price raising price control features.
4. To oppose burdensome and unfair amendments to codes approved.
5. To protest unfair and burdensome provisions in codes yet to be approved.
6. To guard retailers against burdens imposed by unjustified code authority activities.

Two Steel Firms Propose to Merge

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 10 (AP)—A proposed merger of the Republic Steel Corporation, the nation's third largest steel corporation, and the Corrigan-McKinney Steel Company will be presented to the boards of directors and stockholders of both companies soon, Donald B. Gillies, president of Corrigan-McKinney, and Tom M. Girdler, chairman of Republic, announced yesterday.

The Otis Steel Company is still considered as likely to enter the new combination. A new offer is to be made later to Otis, which the merger participants hope will induce it to be the third partner of the consolidation, it was learned on good authority.

Government Buying Of Silver Is Heavy

WASHINGTON, July 10 (AP)—Acting Secretary of the Treasury Coolidge announces that 1,427,247 fine ounces of silver had been received by the mints during the week ended July 6.

Mrs. Coolidge said the figure, which compared with 64,046 for the preceding week, should not be looked on as unusual in the light of the silver buying policy being carried out.

The week's receipts brought the total bought since the executive order of last Dec. 21 up to 9,985,000 fine ounces.

The figures apply only to the newly mined metal, as specified in the President's order.

Court Reverses Aluminum Company Damage Suit

NEW YORK, July 10 (AP)—The United States Circuit Court of Appeals reversed a verdict for the Aluminum Company of America in a $3,000,000 damage suit brought last December in Connecticut by the Baush Machine Tool Company of Massachusetts.

The Baush firm alleged that the Aluminum Company had fixed so high a price on aluminum, which the Baush company bought for use in making duralumin and other products, as to virtually prohibit purchase.

Judges Martin T. Manton, Harrie B. Chase and Thomas W. Swan, reversing the decision of the Connecticut jury, sent the case back for retrial.

Federal Intermediate Credit Banks' Offering

NEW YORK, July 10 (AP)—Offering of $35,000,000 of 1½ per cent debentures of the Federal Intermediate Credit Banks, dated July 16, 1934, and due in three to six months, has been announced by Charles R. Dunn, fiscal agent.

Approximately $30,000,000 of the total proceeds of the issue will be used for refunding purposes. The 1½ per cent coupon rate is the lowest ever fixed on an issue of the Intermediate Credit Banks.

Wall Street Is Still Awaiting Market Impetus

Trading in Doldrums—Bank Statements Strong—SEC Begins Functioning

By Harold M. Fleming

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 10—Practically nothing but pure routine news was available in Wall Street last week. It was the first week of official control of the Stock Exchange by the new Securities and Exchange Commission, but that body made no official rulings whatever affecting the market. Routine mid-year bank statements showed a large increase in deposits reflecting the increase in holdings of government bonds. June 30 reports of investment trusts appeared and were studied for evidence of shifts in professional investment policy. And the stock market again sailed into a doldrum whose calm has not been equaled in 10 years.

The Street was pleased and not a little amused at the choice of Mr. Joseph P. Kennedy as chairman of what is already familiarly called SEC, for Mr. Kennedy was mildly implicated in pool operations shown up last year by Pecora. As a one-time brokerage house office manager and as a man who knows the market from the inside Mr. Kennedy is a satisfactory choice to the Street.

Brokers Do Little Business

Many and grievous questions are to be decided by SEC before its most important regulatory powers go into effect on Sept. 1, but the only official ruling of that body during its first week of operation was an order forbidding its own employees to speculate.

There was some discussion as to whether adventurous pool operators might not make a last-minute play in the market. But, legally safe or unsafe, manipulation in last week's market would have been as futile as a yacht race on a glassy sea. Trading volume for the entire week was only about 1,900,000 shares, compared with 30,200,000 shares in the like week a year ago, and brokers made rather sour references to the President's question, "Are you better off than a year ago?" The slight price decline before the Fourth and rise afterward were considered by brokers as meaningless.

Customers' rooms were deserted. A large brokerage house removed its electric quotation board and went back to the old-fashioned boardboys' hieroglyphics. Gloomy predictions were occasionally made that the brokerage business will never recover, but there are still plenty of people in the Street who expect the risk-taking proclivities of the American people to survive disappointment, depression, and regulation.

They point out that 10 years ago trading commissions were raised because brokers did not expect to make ends meet on existing volume, and did not expect volume to increase materially. This pessimistic action, however, was almost immediately followed by the onset of the biggest flood of marginal trading in brokerage history. Optimism was shown in the price of $96,000 paid for a Stock Exchange membership during the week, a large price for a share in the present volume of business, though scarcely half of the price a year ago.

Low Yields Prevail

Leading New York banks published their mid-year statements promptly during the week. They showed only insignificant changes in volume of commercial loans but large increases in bank holdings of U. S. Treasury obligations. These were paid for by writing deposit credits on the books of the banks, which the Government spent, thereby transferring them to private account. Hence people have more "money in the bank."

Banks are doing little better than brokers in making money. While the law now prevents them from paying interest on demand deposits, an ever larger proportion of their assets consist of government obligations yielding 3 per cent or less for long term and a fraction of 1 per cent for short term. Nine long-term Treasury issues rose last week to the lowest yield basis since their issuance, and this included the 3½ per cent Liberty bonds. Twelve issues rose to new highs for the year.

Leading New York state banks and trust companies which last December borrowed close to $50,000,000 from the RFC, were said to have repaid the money last week, thus taking the first legal opportunity to do so. The banks originally borrowed the money under some pressure from the RFC, whose purpose was to whitewash the operation of borrowing from it so that weaker banks, which were in actual need of RFC money, could borrow it without immediately incurring public distrust.

Some Banks Still Shaky

The New York banks concerned in last week's story, however, were stubbornly silent on the operation. Their silence was guessed to mean that the campaign of the RFC and the FDIC to strengthen the membership of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation is still being carried on. Much interest was expressed here recently in the implications of the strong words of FDIC Director Crowley to Wisconsin bankers that they had been admitted to the FDIC on promise of borrowing RFC cash and they must keep their promises. The implication drawn is that while the large city banks are now unprecedentedly safe and loaded with excess reserves, the American banking system still contains a large number of shaky banks, and that a big difference of opinion still exists as to whether a bank is safe or not.

At the same time the report of further large imports of gold into this country drew attention to the immense reserve power of the American banking system as a whole, in comparison to the present size of the credit structure.

Banks Never Before in Such Need of Good Loans, Says Law

Head of American Bankers Association Declares Every Sound Business in Country Today Can Get What Money It Needs—Visualizes Unification

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 10—That never before has there been such competition among banks for good loans, that the interest rate never has been so low and that every sound business in the country today can get what money it needs, were some of the statements made by Francis Marion Law, president of the American Bankers Association, in a radio address here last night on the subject "What the Banks Are Doing to Aid American Business."

Mr. Law said in part:

"Hoarded money is returning to the banks and deposits are showing a vast increase. Banks everywhere are super-liquid, meaning that they have an unusually heavy proportion of their deposits in cash.

"Two things are necessary to increase bank credit: 1st. The banks must be liquid and confident in their own strength. 2d. Business men must further lay their fears and regain confidence to the point where they will dare to think and plan ahead.

"The first requisite is accomplished. The second is in process. Bank credits will increase and money will go to work as soon as business men get over their disinclination to borrow and this will be when they begin to see profits within their reach. In past depressions the real movement of the expansion in bank credit has always come after general business recovery got under way and not before.

"The number of good credit risks is increasing daily. Not in my time have good borrowers been so warmly welcomed at banks as they are today. Never before has there been such competition for good loans, nor has the interest rate ever been so low. Every sound business in the country today can get what money it needs.

"Banks are badly needing loans for revenue purposes, and now that confidence in banks has been largely restored they are naturally returning to a more normal lending policy.

Certainly no one would advocate the making of unsound loans by banks. The creation of a large volume of unsound loans would not only weaken the banks—it would prolong the depression and wipe out some of the gains already made. It is to be earnestly hoped that no banker will yield under the pressure of his desire for earnings, or for any other reason, and make loans of the wrong sort.

Of the gross income of Federal Reserve Member Banks in 1932, 42.8 per cent was absorbed by losses. These are the latest available figures. They bear strong witness to the fact that bankers have not been unduly withholding credit.

It is clearly the duty of every banker in the country to perform certain services. The most important of these are:

1. To afford perfect safety for deposits.
2. To grant credit to those who deserve it.

In the matter of credits the public must in fairness remember that commercial banks are not lending their own money, but the money of their depositors, represented very largely by the earnings and savings of the people. The people who own these deposits have accumulated them through the years of labor and sacrifice, and in many cases the deposit represents their all. These depositors have the right to call for their money at any time, or at most on short notice. Deposits constitute a sacred trust.

The temporary plan under which deposits in banks up to $2500 are insured has been in effect for six months and has proven a potent factor in restoring confidence. Only two small banks out of over 14,000 holding membership in the fund have failed during this six months' period. The temporary plan has been extended very wisely for a year.

Numerous bank failures have created in the minds of many a grossly exaggerated idea as to the losses of depositors in closed banks. The record indicates that depositors in banks which closed in the past three years will realize on an average about 65 cents on the dollar. During the 64-year period ending 1930, depositors in closed banks throughout the country have ultimately been paid 84 cents on the dollar. It has been estimated that during the depression the average value of investments in stocks declined about 90 per cent; bonds declined approximately 60 per cent and commodities 65 per cent. Deposits in sound banks continued to be worth 100 per cent throughout the depression and 90 per cent of the bank deposits of the country were not affected. With such a tremendous slump in the value of everything the banker had loaned money on, it is no wonder that many banks were forced to close. This decline in values was the underlying cause of the closing of the great majority of the banks that failed.

The banking structure as it is today has been greatly strengthened and the process of strengthening still goes on. Banking is not a closed science. The banking system which we have had was not good enough, and I earnestly believe that an able and non-partisan commission should be set up to make a study of our numerous banking laws to the end that a properly correlated banking system might be worked out and submitted for consideration to the next Congress. A good system would include rigid requirements as to management, intelligent and impartial supervision and, in due time, unification.

News Notes—Australasia

Australian Finance—It now appears certain that Australia will finish the current fiscal year with a surplus. It was estimated in the budget that the Commonwealth's deficit for the 1934 year would be £1,176,000, according to the Trade Commissioner at Sydney. After the budget was introduced, legislation was passed to provide £3,000,000 for the relief of wheat growers, some of which was to be raised by taxation. However, even with this additional outlay, the buoyancy of customs and other revenue has been such as to indicate definitely an excess of receipts over expenditures. To April 30, customs and excise revenue exceeded the budget estimates for the 10 months' period by about £1,200,000, while that of the postal department was greater by £200,000. Total receipts over expenditures for the 10 months ended April 30, 1934, was £2,391,000, compared with a surplus of £2,767,000 for the like period of 1932-33.

Australian Gold Output—In the first quarter of this year Australia produced gold well in excess of the like period of the two preceding years. The total yield during January to March was 193,938 ounces, compared with 166,358 ounces in the like period in 1933 and 148,221 ounces in the 1932 period. Queensland mines reported the greatest gain, and Western Australia reports a steady increase in the output of old-established mines. Prospecting has proved successful to a marked degree. Victoria has increased its production chiefly because of operations at Bendigo. It is expected that regular crushing will produce a substantial increase in yield for the year.

Movies in Australia—The Australian motion picture market is constantly accepting more British films. The Australian Censorship Board reports that in 1933 the total number of films imported amounted to 1479, of which the United States accounted for 66.3 per cent and Great Britain 25.7 per cent. In 1930, the Commonwealth imported 2148 films, the United States supplied 86.5 per cent and Great Britain only 8.2 per cent. Of the 1479 films imported last year, 980 came from the United States, 380 from England and 119 from other countries. Imports included 464 feature pictures.

Australian Watch Demand—The clock and watch trade is showing considerable improvement in Australia in the last few months. Improved business conditions throughout the Commonwealth are held to be the chief reason for this improvement. The sale of clocks and watches dropped to a low level in 1931 and 1932, when business conditions were far from satisfactory. While sales have showed good gains in 1933 and so far this year, the level is still below that of 1929. Importers report that more American watch movements have been purchased in the first four months of this year than were bought during all of 1933, and that demand is still increasing.

Radio Manufacturing—Manufacturers of radio apparatus in Australia are making a concentrated effort to secure a large share of the New Zealand market. This effort has been successful enough to reduce to a considerable extent the number of American sets imported into that Dominion. New Zealand radio apparatus imports have remained steady in recent months. For the first quarter of this year total receipts were valued at £49,094, compared with £52,417 for the like 1933 period. Of the 1934 imports, the United States goods represented £25,763 compared with £27,000 in the 1933 period. The number of licensed receiving sets in New Zealand at the end of March of the current year was 118,580, compared with 93,914 on the corresponding date of 1933.

New Zealand Shoe Trade—The shoe and leather trade in New Zealand reports marked improvement in the first five months of 1934. The upturn in footwear production has resulted in increased consumption of leather. The domestic supply of leather is still insufficient to fill local requirements, although there has been some improvement in local leather production. Shoe production has been gaining rapidly, and the seven leading factories in New Zealand now have a total output of more than 2,000,000 pairs of boots, shoes and slippers. Imports have declined, and now aggregate less than 235,000 pairs, so that local manufacturers now produce more than 90 per cent of the domestic requirements.

Tasmania Paper Industry—Reports from Hobart, the capital of Tasmania, indicate that plans are being considered to establish a newsprint industry in this country. Tasmania is shipping 2000 tons of pulp and log timber to Canada for a thorough test of its paper-making qualities. If the tests prove satisfactory, technical experts will advise on the construction of a mill. There are at the present time five paper mills in Australia. None of these, however, are producing newsprint, all of which is imported. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1933, imports of newsprint totaled 101,612 long tons, valued at £1,290,317.

U. S. Handicapped In Its Bargaining Over German Debt

Money Lent Mostly Long-Term—America Buys Twice What It Sells

NEW YORK, July 10 (AP)—While creditors of Germany wrangle over the Reich's debt moratorium, the peculiar difficulties faced by the United States in bargaining for concessions grow more apparent with each new set of figures.

The United States, holding about 32 per cent of the Reich's external debt, according to the latest statistics, is Germany's chief foreign creditor. Holland is second with about 20 per cent, Switzerland third with 15 per cent and Britain fourth with 12 per cent. Germany's total external debt is placed at 10,000,000,000 Reichsmarks, half short term and half long.

Unfortunately for the United States, more than two-thirds of American money lent to Germany and still unpaid is in the form of long-term debt. Other creditors hold a much larger proportion of short-term obligations. The United States holds 40 per cent of the Reich's long debts and only a quarter of its short.

A second handicap in negotiating for the benefit of American creditors is the fact that almost three-quarters of American-held German debts are in the hands of scattered private investors, with only a quarter in banks. British banks have nearly half of England's loans to the Reich, and Swiss banks more than half of that nation's credits.

British insurance companies and investment trusts constitute a large part of the "private" investors in England. American negotiators must constantly think of this country's many individual holders and proceed on a different line of bargaining than the British or Swiss.

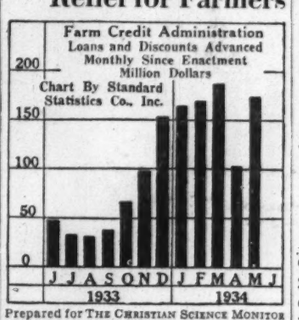
England, Holland and Switzerland, in obtaining concessions from Germany in debt payments, have used the threat of impounding sums due to Germany from the sale of merchandise in these countries. All of them buy more from Germany than they sell to her. The United States, on the contrary, buys only half as much in Germany as it sells there, and this powerful defensive weapon cannot be used.

The current external debt of the Reich is 60 per cent below the peak in 1930 when it stood at 26,000,000,000 Reichsmarks, not including 7,000,000,000 marks of foreign investments in Germany. Her success in reducing the debt at such speed represents a unique achievement in financial history.

The "generosity" of foreign lenders between 1924 and 1930 enabled Germany to pay reparations and to rebuild her industry and towns and factories after the ravages of the inflation.

The rapidity of the reduction of this debt has been partly due to German repurchase of her bonds abroad at sharply depreciated prices. Other factors have been the rise in the mark's foreign exchange value through depreciation of the pound and the dollar, and the large trade surplus Germany enjoyed in the early years of the depression.

More Financial Relief for Farmers



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE chart shows the gradually increasing disbursements being made by the Farm Credit Administration for the financial relief of farmers.

This Government agency probably has been an important factor in rehabilitating the agricultural sections.

Nonferrous Metal Mart Featured By Strength of Silver

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 10 — The strength of silver was the feature of the nonferrous metals for the week On Thursday bar silver reached 46¾ cents an ounce at New York, thus coinciding with the previous high for the year. The next day the price receded a quarter cent an ounce. Higher prices for silver have important effects in many ways. Thus two idle copper producers of Arizona recently started up operations because of higher prices received for silver, a by-product of copper. Officials of the Denver Mint report a record amount of gold and silver bullion on hand.

Copper prices in Europe went through a fresh sinking spell early in the week because of the German situation. However, the market there steadied near the close of the week. The domestic price for Blue-Eagle copper was unchanged all week at 9 cents. However, a few sales of non-Blue-Eagle copper were made at 8⅛ cents a pound. It is estimated that American consumption is holding up to 40,000 tons a month while current production is 30,000 tons monthly.

The price of zinc ore in the tri-state district has been lifted $2 a ton, being quoted at $27 to $28. Principal producers are shutting down entirly the first two weeks of this month. Slab zinc has been quiet but firm at 4.35 cents a pound, East St. Louis. Lead is unchanged at 3.75 cents a pound, New York.

Shipments by Steel Corp. Rise Sharply

NEW YORK, July 10 (AP)—Shipments of finished products by the United States Steel Corporation in June totaled 985,337 tons, an increase of 240,274 tons.

For six months ended June 30, shipments totaled 3,678,895 tons, compared with 2,212,420 tons in the first half of 1933.

The June gain of 381,400 tons over the like month in 1933 was one of the largest increases reported by the corporation this year.

Low Cotton Crop Estimate Causes Sharp Price Rise

Jump of $1.75 Bale—Acreage Planted Is Lowest Since 1905

WASHINGTON, July 10 (AP)—The Government's estimate that only 28,024,000 acres of cotton are in cultivation yesterday gave the market its sharpest price stimulus in months by fixing a figure 1,000,000 acres under virtually all private estimates.

This, coupled with concern over the dry weather in the western section of the cotton belt, started a rush of buying orders that brought early gains of around $2 a bale. The increase for the day averaged approximately $1.75.

Secretary Wallace made no formal comment but Cully A. Cobb, head of the cotton production section, said he was "tremendously pleased."

Mr. Cobb credited both the voluntary production control campaign, which aimed at limiting cotton acreage this year to 25,000,000 acres and the Bankhead compulsory cotton control bill with "making our effort to curtail production a success in every practical sense."

Mr. Cobb said many farmers, expecting passage of the Bankhead bill, had joined in the voluntary reduction effort in order not to be penalized by the compulsory measure.

Officials said the acreage this year was the smallest planted since 1905, when 27,110,000 acres were harvested, yielding 10,575,000 bales.

But the 1905 average yield was 186.6 lint pounds per acre, as compared to the average of 173.9 for the 1928-32 period.

A 173.9 yield this year would result in approximately 10,195,000 bales, or 265,000 bales below the 10,460,251 bales which may be produced tax free under the Bankhead Act.

This law levies a tax of 50 per cent of the market value on all cotton produced and sold this year in excess of the 10,460,251 bales.

The belief in some quarters that acreage reduction would not be enough to bring the crop within the limits set by the law and that confusion would ensue has contributed to cotton price weakness.

The aim of both the voluntary reduction control, which provides benefit payments to farmers who cooperate and curtail acreage, and the compulsory legislation was to reduce the huge cotton surplus which had piled up during depression years.

In anticipation of a big dent in this accumulation, Farm Administration officials are already contemplating a liberalization of their program so more cotton may be planted next year.

Officials estimated around 25,500,000 of the 28,024,000 acres were planted by farmers who signed contracts with the Government and that if it had not been for the cotton program approximately 41,000,000 acres would have been planted this year.

The acreage in cultivation on July 1 last year was 40,852,000 but the emergency plow-up campaign caused 10,495,000 of this to be turned under before it had matured.

Condensed Statement of Condition

June 30, 1934

RESOURCES

Cash and Due from Banks	$27,593,123.04
United States Obligations	13,366,383.55
Bankers Acceptances and Notes Eligible for Rediscount	8,247,630.13
State and Municipal Obligations	10,133,366.88
Other Bonds and Securities	6,106,248.76
Other Loans and Discounts	14,353,702.78
Banking House	2,413,432.37
Customers Liability Account of Acceptances	201,861.58
Accrued Interest Receivable and Other Assets	230,560.20
	$82,646,309.29

LIABILITIES

Capital	$3,000,000.00
Surplus	3,000,000.00
Undivided Profits	2,360,065.64
Reserved for Contingencies	500,000.00
Reserved for Federal Deposit Insurance	115,000.00
Reserved for Dividend payable July 16, 1934	120,000.00
Reserves including Interest and Taxes	213,906.19
Deposits	72,969,181.54
Acceptances Outstanding	215,418.14
Other Liabilities including Unearned Discount	152,737.78
	$82,646,309.29

Assets of $3,637,000 are pledged to secure United States Government, United States Court and Trust Department Deposits amounting to $2,938,900.55.

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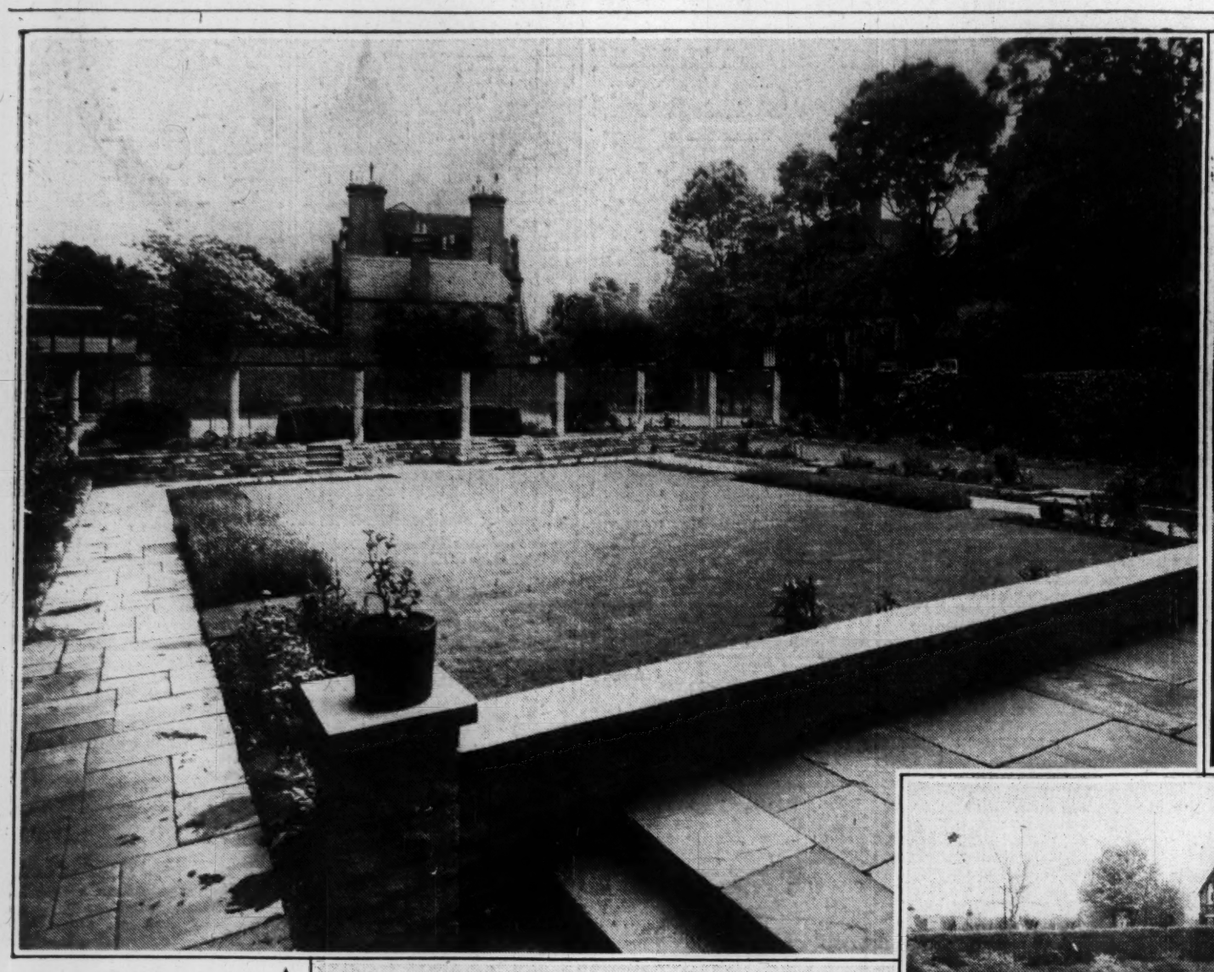
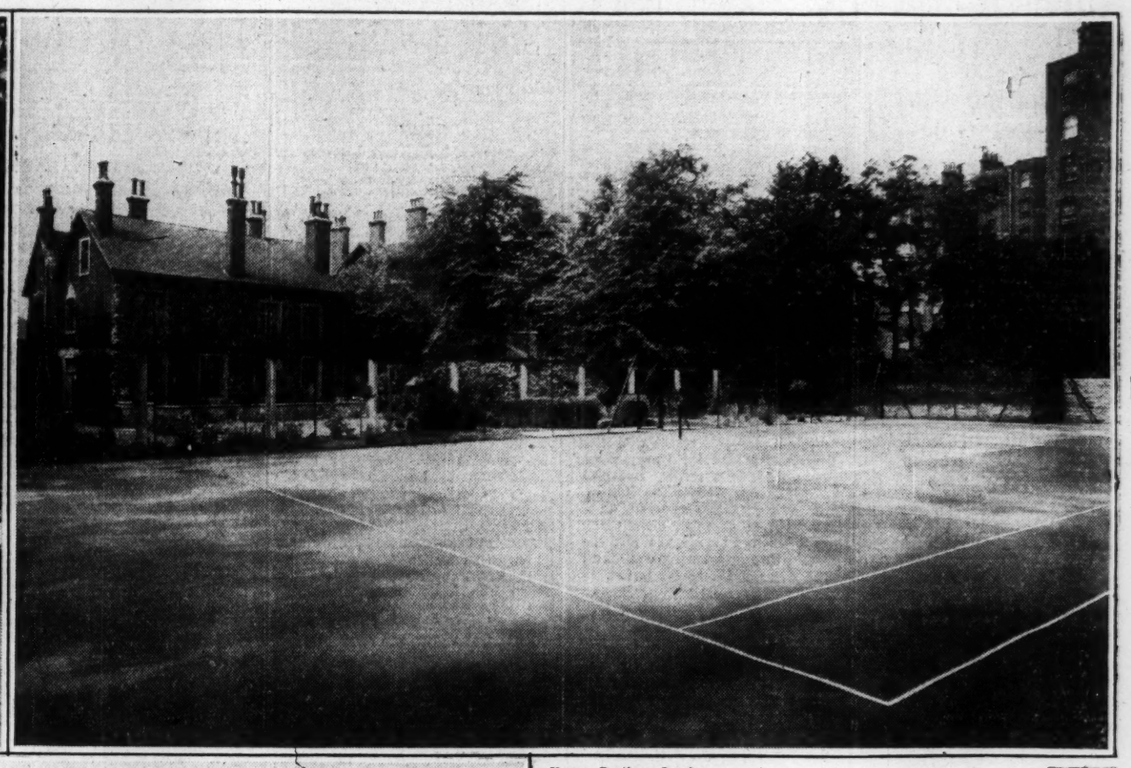
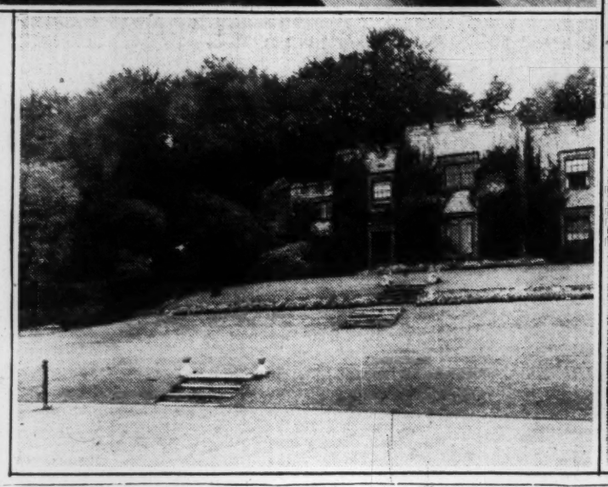
Home Building
A Tuesday Page

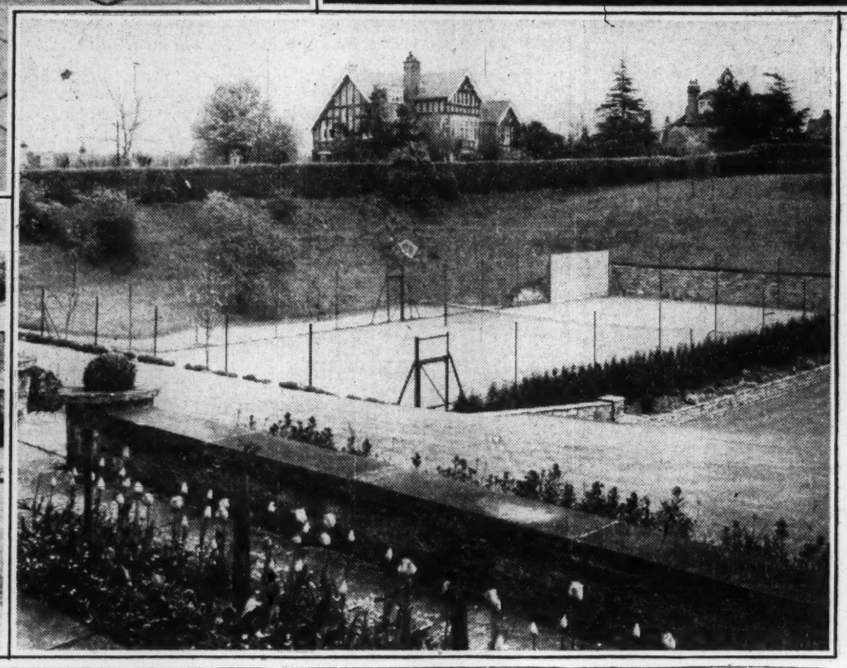
Tennis Courts That Belong to the Garden

Gardening
A Tuesday Page









Vernon Brothers, London

Above, Left—A Pergola Screen and Shrubbery Sets Off the Hard Tennis Court From the Lawn and Flower Borders in the Foreground. Right—The Same Screen Seen From the Court. Below, Left—No Attempt Is Here Made to Screen the Court. Advantage Is Taken of the Slight Rise in the Ground for Seating Spectators Who Wish to Watch the Game. Right—Hard Courts Screened by Quick-Growing Macrocarpa. The Hedge Seen in the Photograph Has Had Six Months of Growing.

Make It Part Of the Design

Efficient for Game It Should Fit Into Setting

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

IN CONSIDERING the question of settings for tennis courts three points should be considered. First, one must decide what use one is going to make of the court. If it is required merely for playing upon, and nothing else, then it is important to provide enough quick-growing plants to hide the wire surrounding the courts; for a tennis court at its best has a utilitarian air.

If, on the other hand, the court is to be in the nature of a social center, it should receive different treatment. The third essential to be considered is one of expense.

Suppose the court, hard or grass, falling into the first category, is at present surrounded by an untidy path of long trampled grass with a gravel or similar path on the side. The first task is to get rid of most of the grass as quickly as possible. The grass, for about 18 inches all round the surrounding wire should be entirely cleared, and what remains cut and trimmed. Next plant simple polygonum around it. This is good for this purpose as it is hardy and thrives in almost any soil. Also it is one of the best all round quick growing creepers. If the plants when put in are no smaller than two to three feet, they will completely cover the surrounding wire within two years. About eight plants would be required for one side of the court.

Wistaria is slow growing but more attractive. It can be combined of course, with polygonum and the latter removed when the wistaria is well on its way to form a screen.

Macrocarpa is another splendid bush for planting around a bare court. For this, however, a moist soil is essential. It likes sea air and grows up quickly with a fine bushiness. One point to remember, however, in using this bush is that it should not be cut on top until it has reached the desired height, otherwise it will thicken out at the bottom and will not continue to grow upward. Once it has grown as high as required it merely needs clipping in the same way as ordinary privet and demands little further attention.

As a Social Center

For a tennis court that is to be also a social center, the first important item is to provide a platform from which onlookers can watch with comfort. How much or how little of the rest of the court is to be covered depends on individual tastes. Usually, where tennis becomes simply a recreation for the family instead of a place for more serious pursuit of the game, there is rarely the desire to hide its activities. Such a court, illustrated on this page, makes use of a terrace as a place for onlookers.

In smaller grounds, however, this may not be so practicable. And for such, whether the court is to be screened on three sides or not, the first thing is to build a terrace of at least six inches at one end. This raised terrace should be fairly broad and paved. Choice of seating accommodation is a matter for the individual, but plain teak seats have many advantages. They look attractive and are practically impervious to weather. Garden ornaments are not seen to advantage around tennis court settings and should be excluded.

Around the other three sides plain turf is simple and easy to keep tidy, but the grass should not be planted right up to the wire boundary. Instead, where it is desired to spend little time and attention on upkeep a narrow border of irises could be planted. Although these flower only in spring, their leaves form an attractive border all the year round.

Flower Border

If, on the other hand, plenty of gardening labor is available, an attractive setting is a combined border of herbaceous plants and annuals. Delphiniums, verbascum, helianthus, rudbeckia, lupins and geum thrive well in ordinary garden soil. In front of these plants such annuals as antirrhinums, marigolds, petunias, alyssum could be grown.

The rear of this border for the purpose of planting is, of course, that nearest the wire. It should be remembered that the design of this border is intended to be seen not by the players who naturally have other concerns on hand when on the court, but by those strolling along the pathway leading to the court.

Another effective setting for tennis courts is several small formal beds. Flowers that could be used in these are geraniums or begonias and on the shady sides, fuchsias and sprengeri. They require rather a light soil and special care should be taken to see that fuchsias are watered in dry weather.

In planting such beds it must be remembered that the layout is the reverse of that for the wide bed. The highest point should be the middle row, the back and front both being composed of the smaller plants.

Perhaps one of the tennis court settings recently designed by Maj. J. Bowater Vernon, a well-known garden specialist in London, might be of interest. The plan consisted of a pergola around three sides of the court. An inexpensive way of constructing this was made possible by the simple expedient of using plaster columns in the Italian manner, with creosoted timber crosspieces. Creepers were then grown up the columns and the pergola will eventually provide a shaded path and a complete screen for the court. Rambler roses, jasmine, clematis, grape vine, honeysuckle all agree well together, while for early spring forsythia and yellow jasmine provide an attractive preliminary until the summer plants are ready.

The question of cost is the last, but certainly not the least important. Where economy has to be practiced the iris scheme has much to recommend it. If, on the other hand, cost is not a primary consideration, it is better to call in a landscape expert from a gardening firm of standing and investigate whatever suggestions he has to offer.

Under the patronage of Crown Prince Gustav Adolph of Sweden, the triennial convention of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union will meet at Stockholm, July 20 to 25. The Crown Prince is expected officially to greet the convention on the opening day.

Among those who will preside at sessions are Mrs. Ella A. Boole, president of the organization; Miss Agnes E. Slack of London, honorary secretary; Miss Emilie J. Solomon of South Africa, and Lady Cecilia Roberts of England.

Sunday, July 22, a mass peace meeting will be held at Skansen, Stockholm's famous outdoor meeting place, at which Mr. Waern Charles Roberts and Major McLeod of England and Mrs. Elizabeth Waern-Bugge of Sweden will speak.

The Christian Science Monitor will carry four stories on this international event—July 21, 23, 24 and 25. Workers for temperance, whether affiliated or not with an organization, will be interested and encouraged by following the proceedings of this important meeting.

The Christian Science Monitor

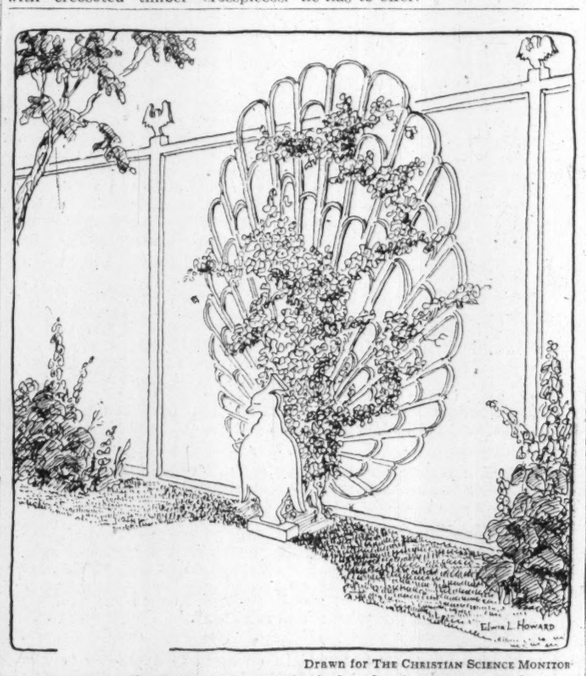
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
DEPT. TU-1, ONE, NORWAY STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

Please send to the address below the 4 consecutive issues of The Christian Science Monitor beginning July 21, containing the report of the triennial convention of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union. (Inclose 15 cents for each subscription.)

Name .....

Address .....

Note: If you send more than one subscription, please write additional names on separate sheet and attach.



DRAWN for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

This Peacock Trellis Is Not Difficult for the Amateur to Make

Building a Peacock Trellis

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

PEACOCKS have been associated with gardens from the earliest times. However, some of us are somewhat restricted as to space for raising large birds and some of us may object to the piercing cry of the peacock, so the solution may lie in having an inanimate peacock. One of the most beautiful features of a peacock is the constantly changing hues of its plumage. This we shall have to simulate with foliage and I am going to leave it to more expert gardeners to decide upon the kinds of plants to use.

The body of the bird would be cut out of boarding and braced with battens screwed across the back to prevent warping. It would stand upon a wooden block, nailed to cedar, or locust, stakes. If you are clever at painting you might give the bird a naturalistic treatment; however, I think it more effective if painted a flat white. The woodwork must be given at least three coats of paint to keep out any moisture which might make it warp or crack. A final coat of spar varnish is advisable.

The tail, or lattice, would be made up of radiant members of two-inch-square wood, nailed directly to the wall. The curved pieces could be made from sections of barrel hoops, or of thin lattice strips. The curved members should be placed so that there is a space between them and the wall for entwining the tendrils of the plants.

If you decide to place the peacock in a panel, similar to the way it is shown in the sketch, it might be very effective to paint the panel back of the bird a contrasting color to the rest of the wall. If the wall is pale yellow, the panel might be blue-green. The plant in this case might be a white clematis or a white climbing rose, of the ever-blooming variety.

This question of color in the background of the garden is going to receive increasing attention from gardeners of the future. The buildings at the Century of Progress exposition, whether or not you liked their strong color, are going to have a definite influence. It was only a few years ago that all the interior woodwork of a house had to be white; and today white, unless it is used in a very striking manner, is almost the exception. The colonial designers on exteriors used a number of tones of yellow and red. I remember one old place which was originally painted a very beautiful tone of pink with gray-green blinds. In Guilford, Conn., there was a house painted black; however I don't know whether this fits into the present argument as the owner of the house had painted it black as a symbol of mourning for Louis XVI of France. I can visualize a black garden wall with a mass of Tiger and Madonna lilies before it and the effect would be very pleasing. If you have a wooden garden wall and paint it a real color, you will have the satisfaction of being a pioneer, and you can always paint it white or gray again if your conservative friends are too much annoyed.

EDWIN L. HOWARD

Next Week—Fiddleback Fence.

For Unsightly Bank

On an unsightly bank says the American Nature Association, you could use creeping juniper, handsome with blue-green foliage, mountain laurel, resplendent with leaves at all seasons, and the red and black chokeberries. The red-fruited coralberry or Indian currant, and the white-fruited snowberry are splendid here too, particularly in the shade.

Hobbies and Hints

Winter Bouquets of Warm Climates

California

Dear Garden Friends:

I have enjoyed so many of your good letters that I want to tell you of one particular flower in my garden which with the smallest effort winter blooming iris. I have the light blue or Stylosa, and there are two other kinds—the deeper blue, Marginata, and the white or Alba. All are exquisite and fragrant.

In our section, June is the best time to get them in the ground, and when you have them in do not disturb them. It sets them back for a year at least. Do not expect many blossoms until they have been in your garden a good year. I have a row of plants about 15 feet in length which I started from six small roots, about three years ago. Last winter from October to February I picked more than 500 blossoms. They like cold weather, and I often pick them in the rain.

In summer the long green foliage growing three or four feet tall makes along my east garden fence a graceful background for the annuals such as foxglove, aster, and zinnias.

In the latter part of September cut this green foliage back to three or four inches and scatter a light covering of wood ashes at their roots, and cover this with a three-inch covering of good barnyard fertilizer. Other than watering them occasionally during our long dry summer, this is absolutely all the care I ever give them.

The blossoms are to me the most beautiful and dainty of all my various kinds of iris and I have given my friends many bouquets during the winter when other blue flowers are scarce. If you wish to send them to a friend, the best way to do this is to pick them as they appear, each morning in the bud and ship or send them packed in cotton. In this way others may also have the joy of watching them open.

(Mrs.) M. C. C.

* * *

From Reading the Garden Page

Sydney, Australia

Dear Garden Editor:

My husband and I have enjoyed the hospitality of garden lovers who have shared their gardens with us for some years now, by way of the columns of the Monitor. In return we would lovingly share ours with them all now.

Our garden is quite a small one but it is brimming over with interest. I delight in having as big a variety of flowers and shrubs as is possible for the garden to accommodate, and my husband delights in this also, so there is a great business in "give and take" going on between us, which we both enjoy. Almost all the garden plants are gifts from friends both far and near.

We have planted many shrubs of the flowering variety. We also have a nice bed of stock, and one of Phlox Drummondii which will flower in the middle of winter. One fence at the present time is covered with Mina Lobata, so wonderful in its autumn coloring. Other vines that grow well here are perennial pea, banana passion fruit, Bigmonia, Antigonon, Jessamine, Lantana, Alamander, Dorothy Perkins rose, Dutchman's pipe, and many ivy geraniums.

We have a bird-bath and feeding house in one corner of the garden with colored stepping stones leading to them. In between the stones are Lobelia and miniature daisies. Another patn of cement, with touches of burnt cienna, yellow ochre, and red ochre worked into the surface of the cement with a paint brush before it dried and giving quite a tone to the path, leads through a pergola and ends in a fernery.

Our garden was started through reading the Garden Page of the Monitor, and shortly after we came here to live someone recognized it as such before we were acquainted. We feel so grateful for this garden, for so many people passing by enjoy it.

(Mrs.) L. E. R.

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NEW
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Emery Stratton Scores a 70 In Bay State Golf

Sets Competitive Record for The Country Club's Present Course

Emery P. Stratton of the Sandy Burr Country Club, 1926 and 1929 medalist and runnerup to Fred J. Wright Jr. in 1929, today set a competitive record for the present course at The Country Club, Brookline, where the Massachusetts amateur golf championship is being held this week. Stratton's card of 35-35—70 bettered par by a stroke. Francis Ouimet had a similar card in 1922, but the course has been changed since then.

The Bay State tournament started this morning with 18 holes of play in the qualifying round. Eighteen more holes will be played tomorrow to complete the round.

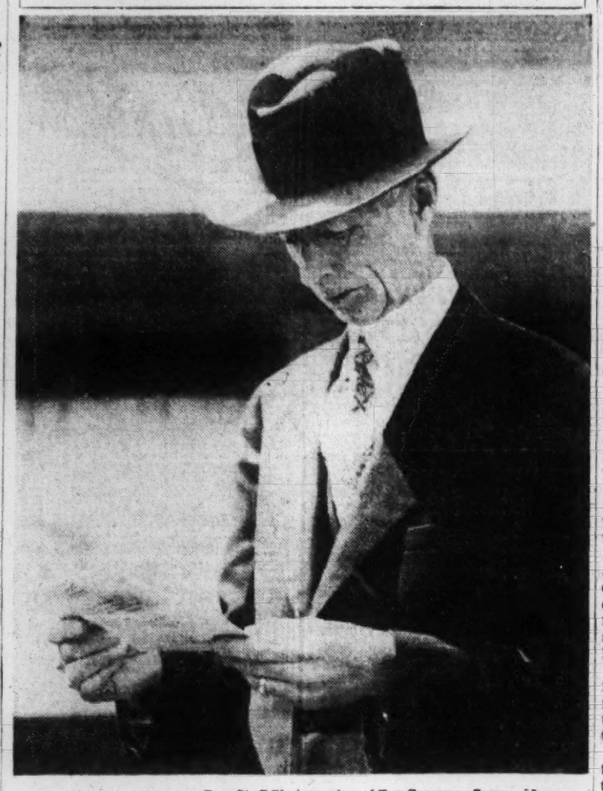
Stratton equaled par figures going out, but finished a stroke better on the incoming nine. His card compared with par:

Par, out	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	—35
Stratton, out	5	4	5	3	4	3	3	4	—35
Par, in	4	5	3	4	5	4	3	4	—36
Stratton, in	4	5	2	4	5	4	3	4	—35

The cards of the early finishers:

Player and Club	In	Out	Tl.
E. P. Stratton, Sandy Burr	35	35	70
Joseph Monahan, Sandy Burr	34	40	74
M. F. Heath Jr., Brae Burn	36	38	74
W. O. Blaney, Brae Burn	35	39	74
M. P. Merritt, Salem	41	33	74
Fred J. Wright Jr., Trapelo	37	37	74
A. V. Ellis, The Country	37	38	75
L. M. Grimball, Belmont	39	37	76
G. W. Moore, Woodland	35	41	76
J. H. Nies, United Shoe	37	39	76
F. T. Hersey, Wellesley	41	35	76
Joseph Batchelder, Charles Riv.	39	38	77
R. W. Brown Jr., The Country	39	38	77
J. W. Hutchinson, Brae Burn	47	40	77
E. H. Peterson, Oakley	40	37	77
W. P. McPhail, Norfolk	38	39	77
James Dolan, Marlboro	41	36	77
Francis J. Doyle, Wachusetts	38	39	77
E. P. Kirouac, Walpole	38	39	77
Winslow S. Cobb	40	38	78
S. H. Moulton, Tedesco	39	39	78
C. B. Reed, Thorny Lee	39	39	78
H. T. Wischusen, Bellevue	38	40	78
J. J. Conroy, Wildwood	40	38	78
Donald Richie, Charles River	37	41	78
Joseph P. Lynch, Blue Hill	39	40	79
Wilfred Crossley, Norfolk	39	40	79
James Fisher, Bear Hill	39	41	80
R. W. Knowles Jr., The Country	43	37	80
Seth J. Besse Jr., New Bedford	40	40	80
Clark Hodder, Brae Burn	40	40	80
W. P. Hersey, Wellesley	39	42	81
Charles Davidson, Wellesley	40	41	81
Frank Craven, Charles River	39	42	81
F. T. Galvin, Commonwealth	39	42	81
Philip A. Hendrick, Winchester	40	43	82
H. M. Biscoe Jr., The Country	39	43	82
Raymond Deston, Commonwealth	42	40	82
R. L. Goodale, Winchester	40	42	82
Benjamin Goodale, Winchester	38	44	82
C. R. Nies, United Shoe	39	43	82
Arthur Peterson, Oak Hill	39	43	82
E. F. Weidig, Woodland	41	41	82
L. T. Harriman, Sharon	40	42	82
H. P. Hood Jr., Tedesco	41	42	83
Wallace Cooledge, Belmont	Withdrew		
R. E. Stuart, Charles River	Withdrew		
Julian Hargraves, Framingham	43	40	83
M. A. Heath, Brae Burn	40	44	84
Philip Barry, Wollaston	43	41	84
Percy Gilbert, The Country	43	41	84
Jack McCarthy, Belmont	Withdrew		
W. J. Kemble, Belmont	38	46	84
E. J. Gascoigne, Bear Hill	42	44	86
Clarence Cochrane, Bellevue	42	44	86
R. O. Ainslie, Brae Burn	44	44	88
H. F. Taylor Jr., Bear Hill	42	45	87
F. L. Shea, Wollaston	42	45	87
Fred J. Hannon, Wollaston	39	41	80
Richard Y. Woodsum, So. Shore	45	43	88
Fred L. Rolfe, Marlboro	46	44	90

Honored Today in North Brookfield



By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Connie Mack

Little Town of North Brookfield Turns Out to Honor a Great Baseball Manager

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTH BROOKFIELD, Mass., July 10—This little town turned out in full force today to honor one of the greatest figures professional sport has ever known—Connie Mack, manager and treasurer of the Philadelphia Athletics. It was the small neighboring country village of East Brookfield that gave the great baseball leader his start 72 years ago on Dec. 23 next; but it was playing ball against the boys of this town that gave him his baseball start and so it is quite fitting that this town should be honoring the "Grand Old Man" of baseball.

Mr. Mack played on this town team for several seasons before turning professional with the Washington Club in 1886. He was a catcher. His active career continued through 1896 and his first venture as a manager was in 1894 when he became pilot of the Pittsburgh Nationals. After staying with Pittsburgh team for three years, Mack joined the Milwaukee Club as manager in 1897. He moved to Philadelphia as manager and part owner of the Athletics in 1901 and has been field general of that American League organization ever since.

Connie Mack's long, brilliant record as a major-leaguer will probably never be equaled. His only rival in recent years was John J. McGraw, whose name is now just a memory. The East Brookfield gentleman molded together one of the smoothest baseball machines this country has seen and it functioned from 1911 until he broke it up in 1915. For years he tried to rebuild, and finally, in 1929, he was rewarded with another championship club that, in some ways, was even greater than his first. He also pulled this team to pieces and now is once more reconstructing. A crowd of many thousands welcomed Mr. Mack here today. With him were most of his present team of Athletics.

A luncheon, band concert and various other forms of entertainment were on the one-day program, which also included a baseball game between the Athletics and the North Brookfield town team, which is considered the best semi-professional club in this section of the State. The visit was also for the purpose of unveiling a memorial to Martin Bergin, former major-league catcher, and to honor Frank Bird, another former major-league player now living in Spencer.

Among those present were George M. Cohan, noted actor, playwright and song writer, acting as a master of ceremonies; Patrick Carter, John J. Daniels and Joseph Doyle, members of the famous silver bat series of 51 years ago; and also town officials and many other noted sports figures. The entire pre-game program will be broadcast over station WTAG and some of the game itself. During the evening there will be dancing for all until midnight. It is a great program for a great fellow.

Preparing Endeavour For Trip to America

PORTSMOUTH, Eng., July 10 (AP)—Endeavour, T. O. M. Sopwith's new America's Cup challenger, today returned to the yards at Gosport where she was built to be prepared for her voyage across the Atlantic to Newport, scene of the September challenge.

A last trial had been scheduled for today against Velsheda, W. L. Stephenson's all steel "trial horse," but it was abandoned. Sopwith and his advisors feel that the previous tests had brought out all there was to know about Endeavour's sailing qualities.

The challenger's towering mast, which carries her racing canvas, will be unstepped and she will be jury-rigged for the arduous sail across the ocean, which she must make under her own canvas. A steam yacht will convoy her.

The first race against the American defender, not yet selected, will be sailed off Newport Sept. 15, and others follow on each succeeding week-day until one boat has won four.

Jean Bauer Is Medalist

EASTERN POINT, Conn., July 10 (AP)—Equaling men's par on seven of the 18 holes, Jean Bauer of Providence, R. I., yesterday won medalist honors with a score of 42-41—83 in the qualifying round of the sixteenth annual Griswold Cup tournament on the Shenecossett Country Club course. Faulty approach shots and streaks of erratic putting prevented Miss Bauer from staying within 80, women's par for the course, but her card was nevertheless equal to the 83 with which Maureen Orcutt of Englewood, N. J., won the medal in this event seven years ago. Four strokes behind the leader was Jane Broadwell of Springfield, Mass., whose score of 44-43—87, including an eight on the long thirteenth, was five shots worse than the 82 with which she won medal honors last year.

Tennis Players Returning

LONDON, July 10 (AP)—Still in possession of the Wightman Cup, women's international tennis prize, Carolin A. Babcock, Sarah H. Palfrey and Josephine M. Cruickshank today left London for Southampton to board the Leviathan, en route home. Helen Hull Jacobs, captain of the team which successfully defended the cup against England at Wimbledon last month, will board a later boat. Dorothy B. Andrus of Stamford, Conn., also sailed in the Leviathan with the three team members while Virginia B. Rice of Boston, another of the women players who have been competing here and on the continent, also remained behind and probably will sail with Miss Jacobs.

Derbyshire Wins at Cricket

LONDON, July 10 (Canadian Press)—Derbyshire yesterday defeated Worcester by an innings and 115 runs in a first-class county cricket match started Saturday. The match was played at Stourbridge. The final score: Derbyshire, 306; Worcester, 48 and 143 (Townsend five for 48, Mitchell five for 66).

Australia Has 423 Runs for The Loss of Eight

Tourists Make Good Showing in First Innings of Test Match

MANCHESTER, England, July 10 (Canadian Press)—Australia yesterday scored 423 runs for the loss of eight wickets in the first innings of the third test cricket match against England, replying to an English first innings total of 627 for nine declared. A crowd of 25,000 attended.

When play closed for the day it appeared probable that the match would result in a draw. With only one more day to play before the four-day time limit expires, Australia still had two wickets to lose.

The tourists put up a stubborn fight in an effort to gain the lead in the five-game series. They had won the first game and lost the second.

The scoring was fairly slow, as the Antipodeans, coming to bat with an overnight total of 136 for one, played carefully. Stanley McCabe, their most daring batsman, registered 137 and their captain, W. M. Woodfull, had second best score with 73.

Don Bradman and E. A. Chipperfield, who had been unable to play for Australia on Saturday, both returned to action. Bradman was retired after he had made 30 runs.

The wicket appeared favorable to the batsmen. The bowlers found their adversaries solidly entrenched at the beginning of the day, although they weakened a bit as the top-notchers were eliminated.

Hedley Verity, the slow left-arm trundler, still appeared the most successful bowler. He got three wickets, while Walter Hammond took the same number and Edward Clark captured one. The other one went when Woodfull was run out.

The score:

First Innings
England (627 for 9 Declared)
Australia

W. A. Brown, c Walter, b Clark	72
W. H. Ponsford, c Hendron, b Hammond	12
Stanley McCabe, c Verity, b Hammond	137
W. M. Woodfull, run out	73
Leonard Darling, b Verity	37
Don Bradman, c Ames, b Hammond	30
W. A. Oldfield, c Wyatt, b Verity	13
E. A. Chipperfield, not out	7
C. V. Grimmett, b Verity	0
W. J. O'Reilly, not out	1
Extras	41
Total (for 8 wickets)	423

Fall of wickets—34-1, 230-2, 242-3, 320-4, 378-5, 409-6, 411-7, 419-8.

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Clark	31	4	94	1
Allen	22	2	87	0
Hammond	27	6	99	3
Verity	43	19	56	3
Hopwood	37	19	46	0

Spring Lake Meet Attracts Ranking Tennis Players

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SPRING LAKE, N. J., July 10—With Clifford S. Sutter heading the draw, the invitation tennis tournament of the Spring Lake Bathing and Tennis Club will get under way today with full ranks, including practically all the Davis Cup possibilities now in the United States, either in the singles or doubles.

The seeded list following Sutter includes Frank A. Parker, eighth in the national ranking; John W Van Ryn, J. Gilbert Hall, R. Berkeley Bell, Eugene H McCauliff, Herbert L. Bowman and Samuel Gilpin Jr., all in the national ranking list of the season, while outsiders of prominence include many of the intercollegiate newcomers, including E. Remey Donovan and Donald Hawley, as well as William A. Fiebleman, also Thomas Mangan Jr. from Washington and John Thomas of North Carolina.

Singles will begin this afternoon and the doubles will get under way tomorrow. In the event of rain, morning play will insure conclusion this week. Nine clay courts will be available.

The complete draw:

Spring Lake Invitation Clay Court Tennis Singles—Upper Half

Second Round—First Round Byes

Clifford S. Sutter, New Orleans, vs. Thomas Sturgis, New York.
C. Ward Kremer, Spring Lake, vs. Samuel A. Hardy, New York.

First Round

Robert Kuser, New York, vs. Thomas S. Mangan Jr., Washington.
George Churchill, Spring Lake, vs. John Thomas, Charlotte, N. C.
John Strachan, New York, vs. Edward W. Seabury, New York.
Count C. Du Manoir, Spring Lake, vs. Herbert L. Bowman, New York.
John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, vs. William Hanna, Spring Lake.
J. W. Parker, New York, vs. R. W. Seabury, New York.
Nelson Di Rose, Red Bank, vs. H. E. Baker Spring Lake.
Adolph Hanschka, New York, vs. William Lawrence, Spring Lake.
Charles Hollister, Rumson, vs. Edward Williams, Spring Lake.
William A. Feibleman, New York, vs. Remsen Schenck, Orange, N. J.
Fred P. Kuser, New York, vs. Paul P. Parker, Spring Lake.
Frank Bowe, Spring Lake, vs. Eugene H McCauliff, Yonkers.

Lower Half—First Round

Frank A. Parker, Princeton vs. John Higgins, New York.
James Greer, New York vs. Edward Greisinger, Spring Lake.
William Campbell, New York vs. J. P. Stockton, Spring Lake.
Yelverton Garnett, Sea Bright vs. David Edwards, Spring Lake.
Malcolm Pierson, Orange, vs. E. Ramey Donovan, Yonkers.
Lawrence A. Baker Jr., Washington, vs. Wade T. Benton, New York.
Donald Hawley, New York, vs. Dr. Philip B. Hawk, New York.
Armand L. Bruneau, Brooklyn, vs. R. Berkeley Bell, New York.
J. Gilbert Hall, South Orange, vs. Robert Johnston, Spring Lake.
Harvey Y. Lake, Schenectady, vs. John Weeks, New York.
Harlan H. Whitehead, Philadelphia, vs. T. G. Benton, New York.
Lemoine Heuser, East Orange, vs. Edward Cornwell, New York.

Second Round—First Round Byes

Fred C. Anderson, Newport, vs. Haines Stockton, Spring Lake.
Lyman Middlecitch, Spring Lake, vs. Samuel Gilpin Jr., Philadelphia.

International Yacht Race

YARMOUTH, N. S., July 10 (AP)—Six American yachts are among the entries for the international races to be held off Yarmouth July 10, 11 and 12. Among the United States entrants is the Corinthian Yacht Club of Boston, defender of the trophy. The other American boats entered represent the Pleon Eastern of Marblehead, Mass., the Manchester Yacht Club, Manchester, Mass., the Vineyard Haven (Mass.) Club and the club of Marchmont, Mass. The races were first held in 1931 and a Canadian crew has yet to win. The Arcadian Club of Yarmouth and the Royal Nova Scotia Yacht Squadron will have strong challengers this year.

By-Plays—*By George M. R. Holmes, Sports Editor*

Two Great Athletic Events

TWO of the greatest sports fixtures in history came to a close in London last Saturday when the Wimbledon lawn tennis tournament for the all-England championships and the Royal Henley Regatta on the Thames River were concluded. Players from far and near take part in the various tennis championships and, while the winners of the titles are not now known as world champions, it is more often than not the rule that the winners can come pretty close to claiming the world title, as they are generally the holders of the championships of the other big tennis-playing nations of the world. So far as the Royal Henley Regatta goes, it is the great rowing feature of the world and its winners are the class of that line of athletic activity. To hold a Wimbledon tennis title or a Royal Henley championship is just about the last ambition that followers of these two sports can gratify.

England Is Coming Back

Taking place in England and run by English sports lovers, it is only natural that the results of this year's events should have been most pleasing to followers of British sports throughout the world. Since the World War, England has been having a hard time holding her own with other nations in big athletic competitions. Britain's losses of great athletes were astounding and the fact that those remaining kept trying year after year in the face of bad defeats, speaks volumes for the fine sporting spirit which has always been one of the characteristics of British athletes. Who is there who will not be glad to congratulate John Bull over the fact that Frederick J. Perry and Dorothy E. Round have brought the two chief titles at Wimbledon—the men's and women's singles—back to England after a lapse of 25 and eight years, respectively? And, now that the ice has been broken, tennis stars from other countries are going to find it much harder capturing honors in future Wimbledon tournaments.

Henley Regatta an Institution

Like Wimbledon, Henley Regatta is really an institution. Oarsmen from many countries take part in the various events on this rowing classic's program, and the various trophies offered are honored treasures. Two of the events stand out very prominently. They are the Grand Challenge Cup for eights and the Diamond Sculls for singles. This year found strong entries from foreign climes in these two races, and England is to be congratulated over having broken even with a brilliant victory by the Leander Rowing Club against a powerful Princeton University crew in the Grand Challenge Cup event. In winning the final heat in this race, the Leander eight, which was made up of former Oxford and Cambridge oarsmen, smashed the record, and they had to do it, as Princeton was also under the record.

Harvard Baseball Squad on Way To Japan Tomorrow

Fourteen players and Coach Henry Chauncey, representing Harvard University baseball, will leave Harvard Square, Cambridge, tomorrow night at 6:30 p. m., en route to Japan. The squad will travel by bus to Chicago, arriving there Friday morning. Following an entertainment by the Harvard Club of Chicago the squad will leave Friday night at 10:45 p. m. on the Empire Builder train by way of the Great Northern, arriving at San Francisco, Tuesday, July 17.

Practice will be held Tuesday and Wednesday on the Stanford University baseball diamond as guests of the university. The Harvard Club of San Francisco will give a dinner for the team Tuesday night. Thursday, July 18, the squad will sail at 3 p. m. in the N. Y. K. Line steamer Tatsuta Maru, for Honolulu where several exhibition games will be played. The squad will sail from Hawaii in time to arrive at Yokohama, Japan, on Aug. 16.

While in Japan as guests of Keio University, games will be played with Waseda University, Rikkyo University, Imperial University, Hose University and Meijo University. On Sept. 13 the team will leave Yokohama in the liner Asama and arrive back at San Francisco Sept. 26. All undergraduates must be in Cambridge Sept. 30 to register for the college year.

In addition to Henry Chauncey, who will act both as coach and faculty representative, and Mrs. Chauncey, who will accompany him, the members of the party will include Capt. Edward F. Loughlin Jr. '34, William A. Lincoln '35, Dorilio C. Braggiotti '35, Richard Maguire '35, Paul deB. deGive '34, Charles J. Nevin '34, John A. Fitzpatrick '35, Frank Owen '37, Thomas H. Bilodeau '37, Craig D. Woodruff '35, Braman Gibbs '36, Gardner E. Prouty Jr. '36, John Ware Jr. '34 and Manager Hugh Tatlock '34. The manager will join the squad in San Francisco.

Statement Indicates Lapham Will Control

No definite decision was reached at the meeting of Boston Garden interests yesterday. A statement issued by Col. John S. Hammond, president of the New York Madison Square Garden, following the meeting, intimated that the important hitch at present is the five-year rental basis plan with the Boston & Maine Railroad.

Since the statement made no mention of the Charles F. Adams and Arthur H. Ross proposition it is expected that when plans are completed, Henry G. Lapham and George V. Brown of the Boston Arena will take control of the Boston Garden. A meeting will be held later but no announcement regarding the date was forthcoming. Colonel Hammond left for New York immediately after the meeting. His statement to the press as of yesterday follows:

"At the meeting of the directors of the Boston Garden today we discussed the negotiations I had and am having with Henry Lapham, president of the Boston Arena. It is proposed that a Boston group would undertake operation of the Garden and Arena with a view of operating the two properties with a common interest, not only so that both may be paying properties, but with the further view of operating them to the benefit of sport in general in Boston.

"Negotiations are under way with the Boston & Maine Railroad for a satisfactory arrangement as to rent of the Boston Garden for the next five years.

"It is my belief that if a Boston syndicate should take over the majority of the Garden stock and if satisfactory arrangement can be made with the Boston & Maine, the plan would be an advantageous one for all concerned and for sport in Boston."

Women's National G. & T. C. Win

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I., July 10—Women's National Golf and Tennis Club won the interclub team trophy of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association by defeating the Westchester Country Club at the Sands Point Club yesterday, 3 to 2. This match was the playoff between the series and the Westchester-Fairfield section. It was the third time the Women's National had won the title, having previously taken the honor in 1929 and 1931.

Katherine Wolf Wins

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 10 (AP)—Katherine Wolfe of Elkhart, Ind., yesterday won the women's title in the Cotton States tennis tournament, defeating Gracyn Wheeler of Santa Monica, Calif., 6—2, 8—4.

International League

Results July 9

Rochester 7, Syracuse 6.
Newark 4, Toronto 3.
Buffalo 6, Baltimore 3.
Albany 4, Montreal 3.

U. S. Davis Cup Team Drops Tennis Play For Few Days' Rest

FELIXSTOWE, Eng., July 10 (AP)—Whatever befalls the United States Davis Cup team this year in interzone or challenge round play the anvil chorus will not be able to claim that the players subjected themselves to high pressure methods or were overtrained.

"Tennis is out while we are down here," Capt. R. Norris (Dick) Williams 2d told the Associated Press today as he and the team members settled down in this seaside resort for a few days of rest. "All we are going to do is lie in the sun on the beach; play croquet and take bicycle rides.

"I believe that program will put the boys in fine shape and eager to play tennis when we return Friday."

Williams said he probably would not definitely select the team for interzone play against either Australia or Czechoslovakia, which meet this week-end at Praha in the European zone final until Monday.

It originally was understood the team must be named 10 days before the match but since the European zone finalist will not be decided until Sunday both interzone contestants have until Monday midnight to name their players.

With Wilmer L. Allison Jr. en route to England in the Europa, the extra time will give Williams an opportunity to see both him and Lester R. Stoefen, the original selection, as George M. Lott Jr.'s doubles partner, in actual practice.

Stoefen increased his chances for selection by his fine play in the semifinal and final round of the doubles at Wimbledon, where he and Lott won the title with a straight-set defeat in the final of the defending champions, the veteran Frenchmen, Jean Borotra and Jacques Brugnon.

Yankee Matched Against Rainbow

NEWPORT, R. I., July 10 (AP)—Rivalry for the honor of defending the America's Cup was revived today with Frederick Prince's Weetamoe missing, owing to the fact that she lost her new and lighter centerboard while taking a trial spin off Brenton's Reef yesterday.

The absence of Weetamoe did not mean much to the America's Cup committee since they already intended to match Yankee, the Boston aspirant, against Rainbow, Harold S. Vanderbilt's newly constructed entry.

Had Weetamoe been able to sail she would have found Vanitie, Gerard Lambert's old cup candidate, now ineligible, her opponent. It would have meant only that she was out for a bit of shadow boxing while waiting for an eligible opponent.

Yankee and Vanitie participated in yesterday's competition for the Puritan Cup, but they got so tangled up in personal rivalry that they gave smaller yachts a chance and W. A. W. Stewart's Iris walked away with the famous old trophy.

Today's race brought Rainbow back in competition for the first time after she lost about 1200 pounds from her centerboard through a ruling of the America's Cup committee. Both Rainbow and Weetamoe had been found to have exceeded in weight that which was allowed by the America's Cup committee for centerboards under the revised rules for class J construction.

Rericha and Ray Score Upsets in R. I. Tennis

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 10 (AP)—Frank Rericha, 18-year-old New York youngsters, and John F. Ray, Harvard net star, contributed startling upsets as they eliminated two of the seeded players in the opening day's play of the Rhode Island state men's singles championships on Agawam Hunt's turf courts here yesterday. Rericha accounted for Kendall H. Cram of Tulane, fourth-seeded entrant, 6—1, 6—4, in a second-round match while Ray defeated Bertram Weltens of the University of Texas, sixth on the seeded list, by the same scores in another second-round encounter.

Competition in the women's singles followed form with five of the seeded entrants, Mrs. Marjorie Morrill Painter of Dedham, Mrs Mary Greef Harris of Kansas City, Mae Ceurvorst of Wichita, Kan., Jane Sharp of Los Angeles, and Katharine Winthrop of Boston, setting the pace as most of the third-round brackets were filled.

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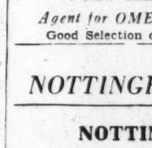
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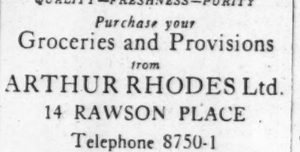
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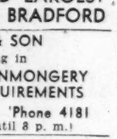
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Look for the England display advertising in the news section

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(Continued)

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Large selection in Art Silk, Marocain and Satin.
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BEDSPREADS to match:
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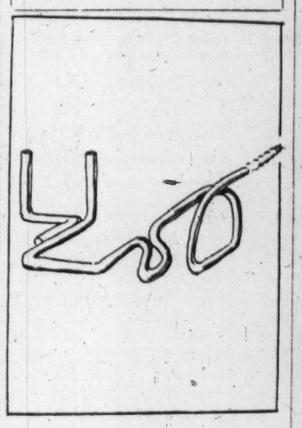
Daily Features

With the Inventors



Window Drapery Hook

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

LIKE the circus attraction, this might be termed a "What-is-it?" at first glance. In reality, it is a very useful bit of hardware, for when it is screwed into the window frame, it will provide support for window shade, curtain and drapery, and save boring a multiplicity of little holes in the woodwork. It is interesting to think how many patents have been obtained by twisting a piece of wire in various ingenious shapes. U. S. Patent No. 1956504 was given to Luther Hank, of Arnold, Pa., for this one.

In Lighter Vein

Kind Offer

A woman and her young son were walking through the toy department of a big store.

"How would the little lad like a game of ludo?" asked the shopwalker, with an eye to business.

"Oh, he'd be delighted, if it's not taking up too much of your time," replied the woman, beaming.—*Pearson's.*

The Silent Gesture

Mrs. Guzzler — The friend who gave me the recipe for this soup is in great trouble.

Mr. Guzzler—Then, out of respect, let's drink it in silence.

Say "Moo"

Young Man—This veal cutlet is small as well as tough. It's an insult to a self-respecting calf.

Waiter—Oh, no insult to you was intended, sir.

—New Yorker

"I'm sorry, madam, but you'll have to decide for yourself."

The Critic

Two men entered Westminster Abbey, and one of them listened, enraptured to the strains of the organ.

"That's Handel," he murmured.

"He plays very well," returned the other.—*Whitley Seaside Chronicle.*

Discernment

Repair Man (having pushed button repeatedly without response)—"Fancy ringin' me up to come and mend the doorbell and then goin' out!"—*Passing Show.*

Room Enough

"So you fired Joe from the staff of the Pacifist Anti-War Association?"

"Yes, he was soldiering on the job."

Daily Anecdote

One Erasure Deserves Another

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

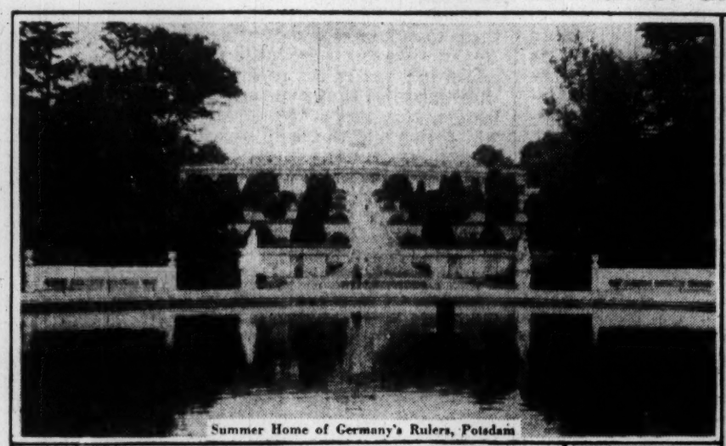
PROFESSOR Blackie, of Edinburgh University, finding it impossible to meet his classes one day, wrote the following notice in chalk on the blackboard:

"Professor Blackie regrets that he will be unable to meet his classes today."

A waggish student erased the first letter of the word "classes," thereby causing much merriment at the professor's expense.

Professor Blackie noted the change, and promptly turned the tables by making the erasure of one more letter.

The Album of the Monitor Camera Club



Summer Home of Germany's Rulers, Potsdam

Tower and Moat, Chillon

Medieval Carcassonne, France

The Members of the Monitor Camera Club Sending in the Above Pictures Are (Left to Right): R. Foss, Chicago, Ill.; Frances Crane, Stevens Point, Wis.; Walter H. Storer, Nashville, Tenn.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

NONE preaches better than the ant, and she says nothing.—BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

The Children's Corner

Billy Bear Keeps Robert Rabbit Dry

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE wild woodland where Billy Bear so often waddled without worry and Robert Rabbit happily hippity-hopped there was quite a large place where there were no trees. If the bright sun was shining it shone right down on that place, and if rain was falling it was the sort of place where you would need your umbrella.

Now that morning Billy Bear had gone waddling without worry through the wild woodland, and when he came to this place he waddled across in the warm summer sunshine, and then he waddled some more through the wild woodland on the other side. When he had waddled quite a while, he said to himself that he had a feeling there

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"Are you all right down there, Robert Rabbit?" shouted Billy Bear.

was going to be a shower, so he decided to turn about and waddle back to his cozy den.

He was not at all worried, for he didn't mind showers and had just as soon be out in the rain as anywhere else. Only, as he said to himself, he guessed he had waddled about far enough for one day, so he might as well waddle back home. If he got there before the shower, he wouldn't get wet, but if he didn't get there before the shower, it wouldn't make any serious difference.

When Billy got to the wide open place he saw somebody sitting there and looking across.

"Well, well, well!" said Billy Bear, "if it isn't my little friend Robert Rabbit!"

"I don't like it, Billy Bear," said Robert Rabbit, twitching his long ears anxiously. "It is going to rain. It is going to rain soon. It feels to me as if it is going to rain before I can get across."

"The longer you sit here and think about it, Robert Rabbit," said Billy Bear, "the more likely you are to be right."

"I don't want to be right, Billy Bear," said Robert Rabbit. "I want to get across."

"Then come along, Robert Rabbit," said Billy Bear. "Who minds a little shower?"

"I do, Billy Bear," said Robert Rabbit. "It's all right for you, but I don't like to get wet."

"Come on. Come on, Robert Rabbit," said Billy Bear. "Hippity-hop and over before shower begins."

But they had hardly started when the shower began.

"I'm getting wet, Billy Bear," cried Robert Rabbit. "I feel drops. I'll be getting wetter and wetter. And it's too late to turn back. What shall I do! What shall I do!"

"Hippity-hop under me, Robert Rabbit," said Billy Bear. "I'll keep the rain off."

So Robert Rabbit hippity-hopped under Billy Bear and Billy Bear waddled, and the rain fell on Billy Bear's broad back, and Billy Bear's broad back was like your umbrella over Robert Rabbit.

"Are you all right down there, Robert Rabbit?" shouted Billy Bear.

"I'm all right, Billy Bear," shouted Robert Rabbit, "but please don't waddle so fast. I have to make such short hippity-hops to keep from hippity-hopping out from under you that the faster you waddle the harder it is for me to keep up."

Brevities

Wichita Eagle: England's national debt is now 240 years old. That beats us, but time will cure that.

New York Sun: May marriages in New York exceeded those in May, 1933. Is that the work of the Blue Eagle or Dan Cupid?

VOCATIONS

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies.

Roasted Peanuts

A HIGH school girl bought the finest jumbo peanuts, raw, roasted them in oil and salted them, put them in small waxed bags, and placed them for sale at drug stores and filling stations. Her business grew until it helped her through college, with enough over to aid in the support of her family. These peanuts were so good that everyone began to ask for them, so she had her name printed on the bags. A small boy helped her shell the peanuts and deliver the tasty product. Miss Eva B.

Pitted Cherries

DURING the cherry season a family doubled the profits from their sour cherry trees by pitting the cherries before selling. The pitted fresh cherries were sold by the pint and were appreciated by busy home makers, since they were all ready to put into pies without the usual time spent in preparation.

Mrs. Ella H. H.

A Word a Day

What's in a Name?—XXI

(This department is devoted on Tuesdays to a discussion of surnames)

THE commonest surnames in Germany are *Müller, Meyer* and *Schultz.* These are also among the fifty most popular names in America. Of these *Meyer,* meaning "farmer," is the most numerous. It is also the principal element in many compound names. In the Reformation period some of the more snobbish owners of the name adopted the Latin equivalent, *Agricola,* but this form never crossed the Atlantic. *Müller* means "miller," and *Schultz,* a local "magistrate or judge."

Schneider, "tailor," and *Klein,* "little," together with *Schmidt,* "smith," and *Müller,* are found everywhere in the States, but they would be still more numerous if many of their bearers had not adopted English equivalents for them and become *Taylor, Little, Smith* and *Miller.*

Brown, which stands second among the surnames of New York, has also been reinforced by many German *Brauns.*

The Bureau of War Risk Insurance (United States) in 1918 stated that there were then 15,000 Millers in the United States army. Many of these were Scandinavians who acknowledged the original surname *Moller,* while the Polish *Jannszewski* had suffered a sea change and become *Miller.* Even the Bohemian *Mlinar,* which looks like a metathetic variation of the English *Milner,* also contributes its quota to the *Miller* family.

While many immigrants readily adopted English names, others clung to their foreign ones, with the result that they became strangely corrupted. Thus the French *Petit* became *Poteet, Dejean* was changed to *Deshong,* and *Saule* to *Sewell.* The Dutch *Van Huys* became *Vannice* and *Worth, Wirt.*

Camera Club Comments

By Walter S. Jordan, Monitor Staff Photographer

"MEDIEVAL CARCASSONNE, FRANCE." This picture has lost in reproduction. The one element lacking to make this a pleasing architectural picture is shadows. In a picture of this type it is almost a necessity that the several details of construction be emphasized by means of shadows. The detail, so far as exposure is concerned, is excellent; and the viewpoint is one that renders pleasing composition. The inclusion of the figures helps to suggest the size of the castle. This picture would be much more pleasing if there were clouds. A bare sky is far from ideal.

"Tower and Moat, Chillon." The tower cuts the picture directly through the center, thereby weakening the composition. In making the original negative it would have been better to have located the tower at the left, leaving more space at the right. By eliminating some of the area at the left a panel would result, much more pleasing than the present arrangement. There is sufficient detail throughout the picture. Some shadows would accentuate the architecture.

"Summer Home of Germany's Rulers, Potsdam." The palace itself is so indistinct that not even a vague idea is given of the beauty of the structure. The print is of such a flat tone that there is no separation between the features that go into the make-up of the picture. A shorter exposure would remedy this. The foreground is well rendered and the tones of the water pleasing. Shadows would set forth the several planes of distance, giving a more detailed idea of the extent occupied by this estate.

In all of the pictures in this group there would be a decided improvement if there were some clouds to break up the bare skies. Many times it is impossible to obtain clouds at the time the negatives are made, but whenever possible they should be included in the composition.

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M.A.

Cappadocia

THIS large stretch of upland territory lay in eastern Asia Minor, on the borders of Armenia, and was recognized as a Roman Province by the Emperor Tiberius in the year 17 A. D., while, as time went by, it increased in size as well as in importance as various neighboring districts came to be added to it. It early had a considerable Jewish population and we learn from Acts 2:9 that Jews from Cappadocia were among the number of those who were present on the day of Pentecost and heard the apostles "speak . . . the wonderful works of God" (Acts 2:11). It is of interest to note that just as men of Cappadocia heard Peter's speech upon that inspiring occasion (verse 14ff.) so also they were among the recipients of the first epistle written by that great apostle, as recorded in I Peter 1:1. (Cf. Hastings Dict.: I, 352; Young: Concordance, p. 142.)

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Elizabeth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Laguna Beach, Calif.

THIS is the story of an Artist, a Titled Englishman, and Elizabeth. The Artist is a distinguished painter whose desert pictures only a few years ago commanded a high price. Today the lovely pictures hang on exhibition in big hotel corridors, but sales have not occurred for so long that the pantry shelves are sometimes bare. Devoted friends drop into the very modest studio and refill the shelves occasionally, only to find that the supplies vanish overnight, because, as the Artist explains, so many people come in who need things more than he does.

Some time ago a resort hotel had available on its spacious grounds a charming little building which was offered to the Artist for a studio. Thither he repaired with joy and established himself and some of his paintings. In the tiny garage he stowed away Elizabeth, his 1926 Ford car. Hotel guests frequently wandered over to view his paintings, and among them came the Titled Englishman. That was the beginning of a pleasant friendship.

One day Sir Eric was lounging about the studio when he suddenly remembered a forgotten engagement in a town 30 miles away. His chauffeur had departed a short time before with his car to have some adjustment made. Sir Eric looked at his watch in dismay. It would be barely possible to keep the engagement if he left at once. A telephone call to the garage disclosed that his car was dismantled and could not be put into service again in less than an hour. The Artist came promptly to the rescue. "I'll drive you over in Elizabeth, if you don't mind my old car," he offered.

The titled Englishman gazed in amazement at what the Artist still called a car. Everyone who knows the Mojave Desert knows what it can do to a car in a single year. This one had had seven years of desert travel. One good sandstorm can take every atom of paint from a car. One good windstorm usually leaves the top with nothing but streaming tatters. Elizabeth's fenders looked as if they had been picked off a junk heap. Her upholstery looked like a series of rats' nests. When Sir Eric attempted to step on board he was warned: "Put your foot right there, please—anywhere else you are liable to go through the floor."

Another moment, and they were off. To the startled guest, the sounds that came from Elizabeth's engine were most alarming. He waited for his friend to do something to throttle down the frightful noises which roared like a threshing machine from under the hood, but the beaming Artist merely assured him: "The old girl is a bit noisy, but she will get us there on time. Don't you worry."

The 30-mile trip was taken, of necessity, without conversation; but as the Artist triumphantly landed his guest at his destination five minutes ahead of his engagement, the Englishman inquired anxiously: "Don't you think your engine needs a little attention?"

"Not at all," was the cheery answer. "She goes, and that's all I ask of her."

A few days later a garage man appeared at the Artist's door and handed him Sir Eric's card. "Sir Eric told me to say," he announced, "that he felt sure your car needed some little adjustment and he hoped you would permit me to make it."

The car was away for some days. When the garage man drove up to the Artist's door, Elizabeth's owner came out to stare in dumfounded amazement at the metamorphosis. New top, new fenders, new tires, new paint, new upholstery, new floor. The Artist did not raise the shiny hood to look at the engine. He put his foot on the starter and instead of the roar and bang of a threshing machine, Elizabeth's new engine hummed with a gentle purr.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Unexpected Success*

By CARMACK

"Here, throw this for me so I can chase after it"— I said to the Boss this afternoon—
But he was mowing the lawn and refused to stop—
"It won't take you but a moment," I said wiggling my tail some more—
He still refused, though, so I gave it up—
Well, sir, I happened to drop the stick right where he wanted to mow next, so he had to stop and pick it up—
And did he fling it—oh, Boy!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JULY 10, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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Editorials

Disarmament and Security

THE French contention that security must precede disarmament must, if taken literally, relegate disarmament to the remote future. And indeed, if security is ever achieved in the sense implied by the French, it will be a matter of utter indifference whether arms exist or not, for they would have no purpose and no conceivable employment.

Can there be such security? Only by a radical transformation of human mentality. Many pacts have been signed which were presumed to give security, but they have not been accepted as sufficient. It is to be doubted whether any number of pacts, of no matter what character, would satisfy the French. They would not believe in the good will of their principal neighbor, nor would they believe in the unconditional and certain assistance of their neighbor across the Channel. It must be confessed that there are, materially speaking, plenty of reasons for their distrust.

Even the grandiloquent Russo-French series of pacts designed to construct a boulevard across Europe from the Baltic to the Dardanelles creates misgivings. The French realize that alliances which are too vast inevitably break down. There is a limit to the number of horses which can be driven abreast, and it does not seem sensible to suppose that Russia, France, Belgium, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Roumania, Yugoslavia, Greece and Turkey can be driven in the same direction for an appreciable period.

But if security cannot be obtained by a manipulation of the map of Europe, can it not be obtained by superior military force? If we assume this, we assume that the whole business of disarmament is foolish. There have been moments when such appeared to be the French view, and when proposals put forward in the Disarmament Conference were calculated to prevent any accord. Let us concede, for the purpose of argument, that superior military might will yield security. That is only putting back the problem. How is superior military might to be assured?

It cannot be assured, as the French are perfectly well aware. They are afraid of the rearming of Germany. They recognize the danger of the tables being turned on them. If half the stories circulated by the French themselves are true, then Germany will in a few years be stronger than France, despite the provisions of the Versailles Treaty, which can only be enforced by making war now.

The only conclusion which we are obliged to reach is that disarmament itself is an essential part of security. This view is not based on some vague postulate of the benevolent sentiments engendered by unpreparedness. It is based on the assurance contained in a general agreement to limit the manufacture of arms. Without such an international agreement, there can be no bounds placed on the accumulation of weapons. With disarmament there is a promise of security, for the rivalry which leads to war is eliminated, and an acceptable relationship in armaments is established.

Whether the arrangements entered into may be broken by a country of bad faith is a permissible question. But at the worst, the risk is worth running, for breach of the pact would unite the nations against an aggressor. Besides, it is proposed—and the proposal is altogether feasible—that there should be international control and supervision.

Thus, while men think as they now think, disarmament is fundamental to security, and should not be postponed by any country which believes itself open to attack. The time has come to choose between refusal to disarm—which means that the neighbor will be free to arm formidably, and an all-round accord on disarmament—which means that the neighbor will be restricted. Acceptance of disarmament will be the most effective approach to security now open.

Don't Say "Impudent"!

AN AMERICAN magazine of high standard speaks of "a bright and impudent note among the English antiques" in a certain New York shop. Dare we express the hope that the word "impudent" is not going to be the next adjective to be overworked and wrongly applied by the not too discriminating American public? Not that there is anything against the word itself. It is the habit that we deprecate.

The manner in which the word "intrigue" persisted in forcing itself into any and every conversation, in fact still does persist, caused acute distress to those who have some conscience as to the proper use of words. Last year's "simply precious" and "absolutely poisonous," to express the ordinary emotion of like and dislike, gave way to a vogue this year for "glamorous." This shining adjective is applied by many to everything that can be qualified, from a sunset to a pudding.

Certainly something should be done about it. There are several possible remedies: a poll, perhaps, to determine which are the more frequent offenders, women or men? That important matter determined, a code could be adopted that would allow each individual to misuse the word only a limited number of times daily. Not only would this tend to lessen offenses—it would require tabulators, human or mechanical, to keep score, and would take on a tone of adventure. The whole thing might develop into a national movement that would rival the vogue of cross-word puzzles.

Soft Answer

IN AN East Prussian setting, but lately considered one of the "danger spots" of Europe, strong condemnation of war has been spoken. The Königsberg speech of Herr Rudolph Hess, second in command of the Hitler party, contrasts with much previously heard in this island of German territory, separated from the fatherland by the treaty of Versailles. The new note underlines a recent remark by a permanent official of the Reich Foreign Office: "No nation in all of Europe stands in greater need of peace today than Germany itself."

It augurs well if an increasing consciousness of this need is reflected in Herr Hess's appeal to Franco-German war veterans for a mutual front against war. Certainly no impartial observer who has traveled the Elbe, stood beneath the lindens of Berlin and walked in the Bavarian highlands can doubt the sincere desire of the German people for peace. It is deep grained. And it will answer a fervent "yes" to Herr Hess's plea: "Can we not, by mutual good will, spare humanity another war?"

Yet dangers of war spring not only from desire for aggression but from fear. And for months the people of Germany have had held before them a picture of their neighbors that is anything but reassuring. They have been expertly convinced not only of the possibility of foreign invasion but of the vulnerability of a disarmed Reich. Thus they will read cogent meaning into such statements of Herr Hess as that the nation would "fight as no people ever fought" to defend its native soil.

It is unfortunate that the spokesmen of Germany, at a time so in need of clarity and understanding, should choose to speak in a manner readily open to more than one interpretation. This is perhaps, because the factors behind the speaker are in themselves conflicting and because of the necessity to appeal to more than one school of thought.

The speech comes at a time when Germany has again become acutely aware of adverse foreign sentiment. The means chosen to "purge" the National Socialist Party have evoked concern abroad; a French foreign minister follows the ranking French general on a trip to England and even diplomatic informality cannot obscure the effort of France to strengthen its position at German expense. Further, it is no secret that the German Regular Army, always a factor in the Reich's politics, considers the pricking of French relations inopportune.

Domestically there is sufficient extreme opinion which still appears to welcome the expression of a certain vigorous militaristic nationalism. This, indeed, may have been intended to offset partially the reaction to disbanding most of Herr Hitler's private army—an organization grown to power that was seriously embarrassing the party which the Brown Shirts were established to serve.

Perhaps the most significant phase of Herr Hess's speech, however, is its concession to the conservative industrial and agrarian influences in Germany which, though they failed in their attempt to dominate their initial partnership with Herr Hitler, still join with the army and the Foreign Office in a moderating influence.

However these influences may modulate the voice of the Reich's diplomacy, the actions which follow will be the ultimate test of policy. Herr Hitler's own peace pledge of last May proved a prelude to the German resignation from the League of Nations and the Disarmament Conference. It is true that it was also followed by the German-Polish non-aggression pact, but this document may be read in the light of the balancing of continental alliances as well as interpreted by the hopes expressed in the preamble.

The fundamental fact, accompanying the welcome expression of pacific ideals, is that a Germany, willing to implement Herr Hess's declarations by a return to the council tables of the world should find the other nations ready to make that return both just to Germany and helpful to the world.

A Rule for Business Management

BUSINESS management has been put to a severe test in the last four years. And it has been found wanting. Much of the success which attended enterprise in more prosperous times evidently was more due to circumstances than to management. Even where individual managements were sound they frequently were unequal to the task of progressing while the general structure of business management in which they had to operate was showing alarming signs of decadence.

Some business leaders explain their difficulties in terms of economic law. Others, placing less confidence in human theories, have been moved by their trials to pursue a course of "critical examination," referred to in the article on "Business Management" which appeared with a German translation on the Monitor's Home Forum page Saturday.

Walter Bagehot, analyzing the English banking structure, says in "Lombard Street"—"You always come back at last to the Bank of England." As thorough-going an analyst of business management would say, "You always come back at last to the Golden Rule."

It has been one of the weaknesses of business management that it has so often reserved the rule of "doing unto others as you would be done by" chiefly for the use of its speechmakers. It was a good subject to talk about when fostering public good will for this or that industry. But it was too often regarded as having no particular usefulness in the art of salesmanship or in the strategy of corporation mergers. Yet managements, in paying it lip service, were admitting to the world what they failed to recognize themselves—that this rule is still indispensable to the profitable conduct of all human relations, including those of business.

Honesty, justice and obedience to law are three essentials of sound business management. In the wake of an economic smash, those still afloat are snatching at the best concepts of these qualities that happen to drift their way, because they now suspect that the wreck from which they are trying to save themselves was a result of ignoring moral beacons. If charts, and brokers' advice, and bankers' warnings were of little avail in time of danger, perhaps the less changeable guideposts of fair dealing, consideration of others' welfare, and alertness to the pitfalls of personal ambition will mark the channel to safer waters.

This is an improved point of view. But it is one not always easy to keep. The annoyances and threats of unfair competition, the apparent lack of gratitude from those generously dealt with, the constant pressure and rub of the market place, may besmirch the unguarded vision. Nevertheless, business men no less than leaders in other lines of human activities have in the teachings of him who expounded the golden rule a never-failing reservoir from which to replenish their vigor for a good fight.

He was about his Father's business. The constant effort to follow his example is solving business management problems today and solving them at their roots. That is why the "critical examination" of business methods continues. It is the reason for the increasing emphasis on spiritual values in business conduct which is now felt in legislative efforts at reform.

The fundamental lesson of business management is by no means fully learned, nor has it been learned by all those who should know and apply it. But it is being learned. It is the lesson that the successful exercise of business management depends on a knowledge and conviction of the workability of Christian precepts in the shop, in the office, in the market place.

"Land, Bread, Liberty"

JUST at the moment the Central Bank of Chile reports optimistically about the financial condition of the nation and declares that business is reacting favorably to the plans of the Government, there is heard a cry for land, bread and liberty, and complaints about increasing taxation and too much government interference in business. It would seem that President Alessandri, in steering a middle course, is not satisfying either the Right or Left, because both extremes are vocally or violently expressing their dissatisfaction.

A recent statement of an eminent Chilean statesman throws light not alone on the Chilean situation but on much of the rest of Latin America. He states that for the first time in the history of Chile "traditional and popular forces are balanced." By the "traditional forces" he meant the landed aristocrats and plutocrats who have dominated Chilean politics until recently and whose legislation has been more selfish than national; the "popular forces" are the democratic elements, the lower classes who have been either exploited or victimized by the small ruling minority.

This is an interesting and plausible explanation of the constant unrest and of the almost perpetual state of quasirevolution in nations like Chile, which are essentially more disciplined and orderly than their recent history seems to show. In other words, we are witnessing a political duel between social groups now in equipoise, whereas not long ago the popular group was so outclassed by the privileged class as to make a fight between them almost impossible.

So novel a situation in Latin America should be observed with patience and tolerance. In order that justice may prevail, it is not necessary for one group to wipe out the other. But one may hope that when the plates of the balance come to rest the forgotten men of Chile will be forgotten no longer. The masses of Chile and Latin America in general will "stay put" no longer; they are marching forward and upward and cannot be stopped.

Maturing Poet

Book of the Day

DURING the decade following the publication of "Songs of the Open," the poetry of Miss Diana Carroll has shown a healthy flowering. The quality of "Songs," written when she was between the ages of 10 and 15 years, comes out again in THESE GROWING YEARS (London: Basil Blackwell. 4s. 6d.). She retains the sincerity of her childhood prayer:

> I used to think it rather fine
> To have the gift of song;
> But now I cry, "O help me, God,"
> Lest I should use it wrong.

She has not used her gift "wrong." The small volume of lyrics recently released from the Shakespeare Head Press takes its title from a line in her poem named "Twenty," a wondering but intellectually clear crying in the wilderness, in protest against the many theories, cults and creeds pleading "enticingly to poor bewildered youth, who, half repelled, half fascinated, heeds"; and expressing the hope of discovering:

> When all the shrouded years have fled away,
> A purpose and a loveliness behind.

There is no sacrificing of poetry to dogma. Beauty and thought are one; and who shall say that it is not this marrying of art and science, too long deliberately divorced, that shall prove the modern muse, the message of poetry to this age, rather than the bizarre effusions whose only claim to attention appears to be a determination to smash all rules?

While the thoughts conveyed in Miss Carroll's poems are well worth reading (and how many people honestly enjoy page after page of unthought language pattern?) there is quick pleasure in perusing the bright, colorful descriptions of "Horse-Chestnuts," "Evening in St. James's Park," "In the Tube." Softly, artistically, by such lyricists, both inspired and hard-working, the new poetry is being introduced.

PEARL STRACHAN.

Is Any Relief From Relief Possible?

By GEORGE AUBREY HASTINGS

IS UNEMPLOYMENT relief on anything like the present scale to become permanent in American life? Is any relief from relief possible? Harry L. Hopkins, Federal Relief Administrator, believes that the volume will remain heavy, and that its administration should be put on a permanent basis. Although he believes the Federal Government should gradually return the responsibility to the states and localities, he declares that the present relief situation is not temporary, nor can it any longer be considered an emergency. For the next decade or two, he says, the number of dependents on public relief will continue large.

In his recent radio address President Roosevelt said that "relief was and continues to be our first consideration. It calls for large expenditures and will continue in modified form to do so for a long time to come." So it is that relief, unemployment compensation and other forms of social insurance are prominent on the agenda of social questions to be studied during the President's absence from Washington by his Committee on Economic Security and other experts.

If, as Mr. Hopkins recently stated, 16,000,000 persons, or one-eighth of the population, are receiving relief in the United States, it is clear that provision to meet the cost, or reduce it, or spread the burdens in part through some form of insurance is one of the biggest problems confronting the Government today.

* * *

One of the most serious questions is the method of financing whatever volume of relief proves to be permanently needed. The opinion is growing that with the continuance of abnormal relief expenditures, federal or local, they should be financed under a pay-as-you-go policy instead of long time loans which pass the burden on to the next generation.

With relief at this transition stage, it is not amiss to recall that the Federal Government stepped into the breach to provide direct aid only when the number of needy became so great that the states and localities could not carry the load. But Mr. Hopkins now takes the position that an effective, continuing program cannot and should not be kept in the hands of temporary agencies. Therefore, he says, communities should return as rapidly as possible to a permanent public relief set-up, integrating their emergency relief administrations into their regular public welfare systems, which should be modernized and strengthened for the task.

Relief in the United States has been a local function from the beginning of the nation. Any permanent change to federal responsibility not only would be a complete break with the past, but would entail vast, continuing expenditures, inevitable political abuses, ineffective assistance, and in the long run make both public and private relief less effective and adequate.

As the Federal Government seeks to carry out its announced plan of returning the relief program to the localities, it will find that in many of them local funds still are inadequate. An adequate relief program is impossible without tax money. Furthermore, even wealthy states, like New York and Pennsylvania, are obliged to use their credit to raise relief funds. New York, which floated a $60,000,000 relief bond issue last fall, will ask its citizens to approve another of $40,000,000 in a referendum at the autumn election.

Perhaps the best estimate as to the number of people for whom employment, temporary or permanent, has been provided during the emergency is approximately 8,000,000. Of these, 4,000,000 are attributed to the CWA, now tapered off; 3,000,000 through recovery under the NRA, and 1,000,000 by the PWA and the CCC. It is estimated that about 4,000,000 persons never were hired, and that some 2,000,000 were unemployables.

Not all unemployed are in need. In some families one person is working instead of two; some have resources to fall back upon and some have not; some have recently had jobs, others have been out of work a long time.

As a matter of fact there are, even in prosperous times, often 1,500,000 or 2,000,000 persons out of work for many causes, including inability to find just the particular job which the applicant wishes, temporary disability, moving from one place to another, changing from one job to another, seasonal occupations, and shifting from rural to urban areas.

* * *

One new problem which will be with the country for a long time to come is the question of the unemployable, as well as the unemployed. Stanley P. Davies, secretary and general director of the Charity Organization Society of New York, recommends a work program for unemployment, not emergent in character, but "organized with a view to dealing as constructively as possible with unemployment as one of the outstanding problems of our modern social order."

At best, as a committee of the American Association of Social Workers recently pointed out in a letter to President Roosevelt, "relief is only a sorry substitute for normal employment." Unfortunately, too, past experience has shown that industry in the early stages of a pick-up period can increase production greatly without any immediate substantial increase in the number employed.

The committee also sounded a note of warning about transplanting needy populations to new areas.

"We should look," it said, "with considerable misgiving . . . on a program of wholesale removal of population from one area to another with which they are not familiar. The virtue of the subsistence homestead movement, as we have seen it, is that it has been small and experimental enough to permit a high degree of handpicking among people who volunteer for the opportunity. . . . Our recommendation as to stranded populations would be to 'go slow,' be sure that there is not the possibility of developing better living and working conditions on the spot."

* * *

Clearly, unemployment relief has assumed the proportions of a major problem of public administration. Public taxation is the only adequate and equitable method of raising the necessary funds and distributing the costs. The problem calls for a high order of statesmanship and resourcefulness, and we must rely upon traditional American self-reliance as well as relief.

Hope of eventual relief and its burdens lies both in tightening up the administration of the present relief machinery and in long range planning for some form of unemployment insurance or reserves, which would solve part though not all of the problem. One of the serious dangers in connection with the present relief situation is that the vast ramified organization necessary to administer it, whether federal or local, should cling permanently to the taxpayers' backs.

North . . South . . East . . West

Have You a Public Servant in Your Home?

By FRANK L. PERRIN

PROBABLY you and I are no more discriminating or discerning than most other persons who endeavor to give serious thought to affairs which concern or interest us. But we are, perhaps, inclined to believe that in the sincere desire to direct and advise the youth of today not a few baccalaureate sermonizers and volunteer counselors have unwisely advised those whom they hoped to help. I have in mind a writer in a nationally popular magazine who, under the caption "Go Political, Young Men," sets up what seems to be a house of straw. If he had stuck to his text he might have given valuable advice. But like many writers he seems to have been carried away and convinced by rather specious arguments.

There is great need for recruits in politics. Of this there is no doubt. Many of us err in assuming that all things political smack of partisanship, of vote buying and bribery. There are corrupt politicians, but, in the true sense, politics is, essentially, inseparable from that form of popular government called democratic. The writer of the "Go Political" article referred to has made the error in premise which puts the cart before the horse. He has assumed a condition now existing which he would not attempt to correct by logical processes, because he regards the barriers as insurmountable. He would not permit the young man whom he seeks to advise to attempt to make his way in politics by seeking to serve his community or his state in the old-fashioned way. He finds as impediments and despoilers the ward bosses and managers of the local political machine. He would leave unmolested and secure the roots of the objectionable growth which must first be destroyed. His path, he points out, is along the paved highway to a bureaucratic berth safe from the toll-taking party boss.

In the city of St. Louis, a quarter of a century or more ago, a young lawyer without clients and without prestige in the community, was selected by the reigning tsar of the local Democratic machine as the party's candidate for county prosecutor. His election was assured, and the boss was happy because he believed the young lawyer, in gratitude, would condone the rather ambitious undertaking of the political ring to make a few millions by franchise juggling and through graft in public expenditures. This young lawyer was Joseph W. Folk, afterward Governor of Missouri, known a generation ago, not as a betrayer of the confidences of his greedy sponsors, but as a courageous champion and defender of the public. He did not wink at perfidy or smile at the cunning of what came to known as the "Butler Gang." They were the Dillingers of politics, as ruthless as armed gangsters. Within two years, or thereabouts, several of them were convicted and sentenced to state's prison. They failed to sell the City Hall.

"Joe" Folk didn't seek the easiest way up. He might have been tempted to accept a less responsible job than that thrust upon him in the days when he was jobless and almost penniless, even as our friend now advises the young men just out of college to attach themselves to some "swivel-chair" job in Washington or in some regional administrative bureau.

What is to happen to the "bureaucrats" when this period of directed activity is ended? It is hardly reasonable to suppose that the people of the United States are willing to submit to some form of established bureaucratic control. Such regulation would be as unnecessary as it is illogical and un-American.

The way to permanent success in this, as in every other country where popular government prevails, remains unchanged. It is the desire and ambition of everyone to become economically independent and self-supporting. The public crib is overcrowded, and the burden imposed upon taxpayers to provide for and support the federal salary-takers is quite as heavy as it ever should be. Bureaucracy does not provide a royal route to prosperity and happiness. The structure which has been set up is an emergency structure, a temporary refuge from a somewhat longer spell of economic bad weather than we are accustomed to endure. Just the moment when it is certain that this refuge is no longer needed there will be a quick return to that initiative which has marked the pioneering enterprise of American citizens for many generations. It is the young man and young woman who are prepared to join in this march toward a new economic and industrial independence who will best serve in the hour of reconstruction. We need more "Joe" Folks in our homes and in our communities, rather than more bureaucratic public servants.

Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not carry necessarily the indorsement of the Monitor.

Take a Taxi

WITH some improvement in economic conditions, more gasoline is being purchased, more cars are on the highways, more persons are moving about. With the coming of repeal, more liquor is being purchased, more intoxicated or partially intoxicated persons are sitting behind the wheels of motorcars, more persons are being killed.

In the first two months of this year alone the number of deaths due to the motorcar increased 14 per cent. A greater share of this increase was due to the attempt, never yet a success, to mix gasoline and alcohol. It can't be done. . . .

No person wants to kill another. Perhaps the saddest thing that can come into the life of a motorist is to run over and kill a child, or, for that matter, any person. . . . If it is shown that the driver of the motorcar has been drinking, his chances of escaping a prison sentence are pretty poor. They should be even poorer to the point of being impossible. . . .

No man or woman has a right to drink and drive, no right either legally or morally. Then comes a couple of little mottoes which each might profitably learn.

If you want to drive, don't drink. If you want to drink, don't drive. If you want to drink, if you have been drinking, take a taxi.—*Grand Rapids (Mich.) Herald.*